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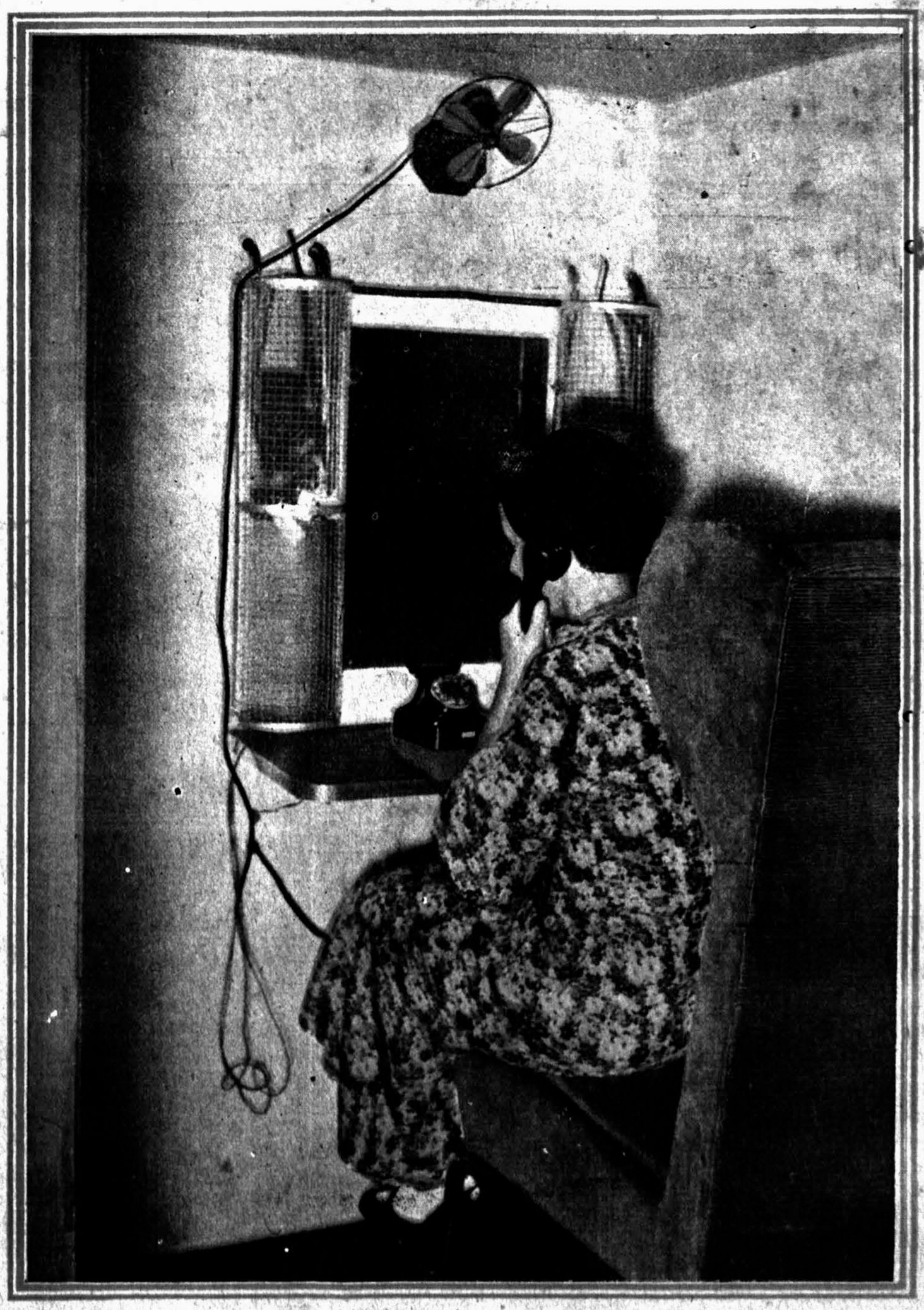
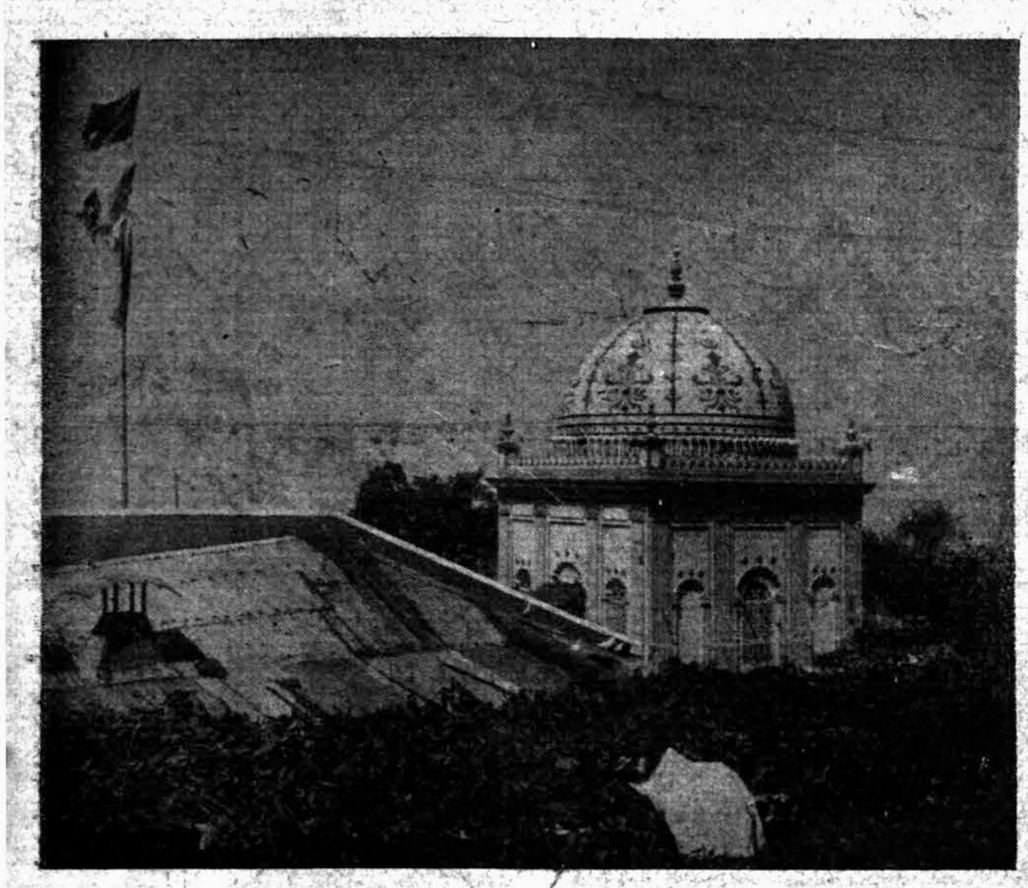


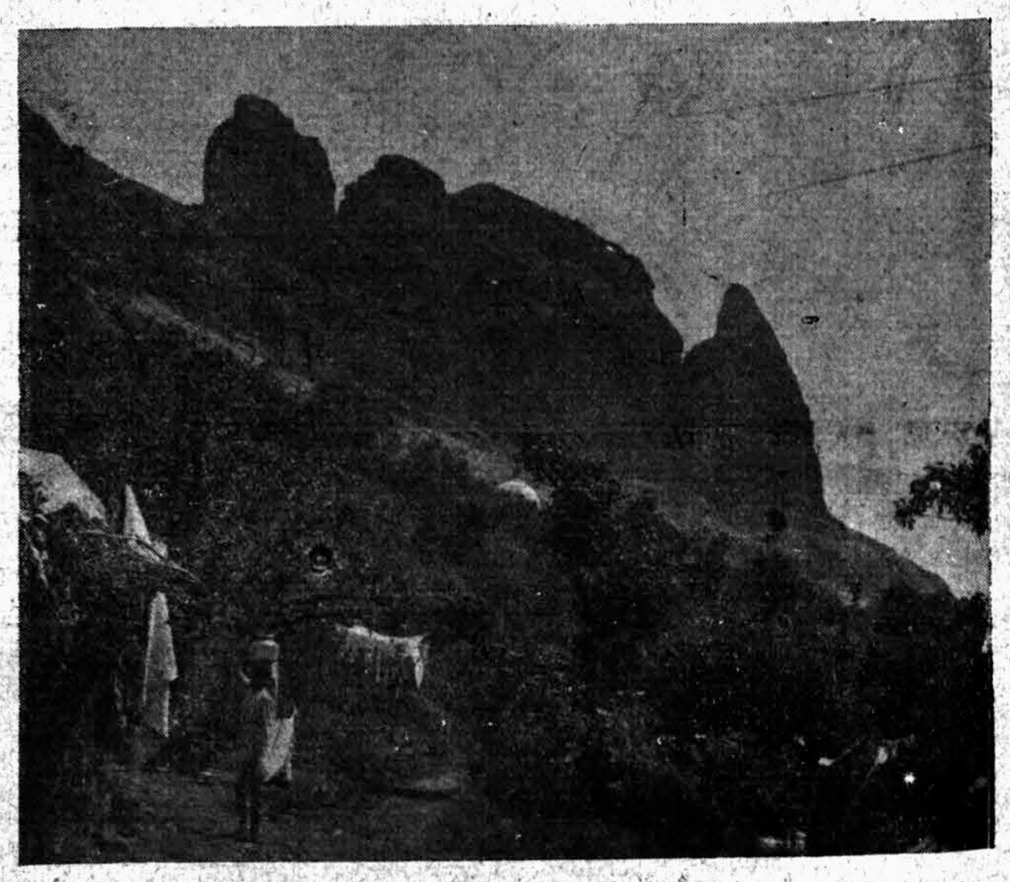
TELEVISION AND TELEPHONE

The newly inaugurated public telephone and television service in Berlin.

Shrine Of Malang Baba



The Durgah of Haji Malang Baba, near Kalyan where a fair is held every year.



Bala Hissar (in the background), a steep hill, almost unapproachable. A man is seen carrying a pot of water up the gradient for the consumption of the visitors.

This is how most of the visitors have to climb. There are no roads for motor cars and other modern conveyances.

Some people negotiate the climb in 'palkies'.
—Photos by H. G. Ropewalla.

First grapes being plucked and sold in Paris. This is an annual ceremony in France.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 14, 1937.

"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

FIRST AID UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN THE TORTUOUS JUNGLE

CHAPTER THIRTY-SEVEN.

The administering of first-aid in my field doesn't apply exclusively to human beings. There are times when one also rushes to the aid of stricken animals. It's in the game.

Which reminds me of a story.

Let me begin by saying that all of the hauling in Asiatic jungle territory is done by bovines. The chief of these is the humped bullock of India, known zoologically as the zebu.

In the summer of 1931 I was hauling a tiger (which I had transferred from a trap to one of those heavy native log-cages dowelled and lashed together with rattan) along a jungle trail, in one of the typical native carts drawn by a pair of bullocks. The scene was North Johore, and Ali and I were moving our striped freight into Senni where I had concentrated quite a collection of animals, preparatory to transferring the lot to Singapore. This tiger—a first-rate specimen—was to be added to the collection.

All through the Malay country there are bog-holes in the lighter jungles, mostly in high grass. These are usually the result of underground springs over which the earth caves in.

These bogs sometimes cover an area of ten feet square or more. Most of them, however, are smaller than this. In some instances they are full of water; in other cases they are just holes in the ground with anywhere from a foot to two feet of slimy ooze at the bottom. The depth varies from three to eight feet.

* * *

We were moving along with our eyes peeled for tiger trying to locate the jungle trail that would take us to our destination, when all of a sudden our right-hand bullock disappeared from sight. He had toppled into a bog hole!

These bullocks are hitched with a wooden yoke across the top of the neck and a rope neckband that goes around the throat. Our hapless bovine, his head barely above the ground, was hanging by the rope of his yoke, a fine way to strangle to death.

As the bullock dropped into the hole the cart gave a sudden jolt that sent Ali and me sprawling on the ground. I jumped to my feet, gave a quick look to see that the fastenings of the tiger cage had not been loosened by the jar, and made for the treacherous bog where the bullock, eyes bulging and tongue lolling, was thrashing around with its front hoofs in a frantic effort to get a foothold by means of which it could raise itself out of the hole,—a futile proceeding. There was only one thing to do. I got out a heavy sheath-knife I always wear in my belt in the field or jungle, and severed the rope that would have choked the animal to death in another minute or two.

The bullock now sank deep into the hole, its head disappearing beneath the level of the ground. The mud at the bottom was almost of quicksand texture.

In a nearby field six Malays were working. I yelled to them and they came running over. I told them what I planned to do and they agreed to help.

* * *

I got out my lasso and fastened the loop-end around the animal's horns. Then I sent Ali scrambling up a tree that had a stout limb overhanging the hole. I tossed my end of the rope to Ali and he threw it over the limb. Then the nine of us—the six field-hands, Ali, the cart-driver and I—started yanking away, but we couldn't budge the animal whose agonized bellowing grew louder and louder as it sank deeper into the hole.

We should have been able to lift the animal out—for its weight, 1,000 pounds, was not much for nine men to shift—but the fact remains that we were unable to do it on account of the lack of proper equipment. Had we had a block and tackle, four of us would have been able to manage it easily. The best we could do was to bear down on the rope and keep the animal from sinking any deeper.

I sent Ali to round up further help while the rest of us clung to the rope. The boy returned in about fifteen minutes with four Chinese wood-choppers. Then the thirteen of us started hauling away. Our combined efforts were enough to pull the bullock out.

Strangely enough, it developed that the sturdy creature was uninjured. His hindquarters were full of black muck where he had sunk, standing upright, up to his haunches but aside from that he was none the worse for his experience.

Shortly afterwards we were rumbling along on our way to Senni as if nothing had happened.

Some years ago I bought a tiger that a Malay boy had caught up in the Indragiri district of Central Sumatra. I needed this animal to supplement two I had trapped myself. I had orders calling for three of the striped cats and I was fortunate to be able to augment my own catches with this one I needed all the time I could find as there were a number of other animals—also birds and reptiles—that I had to round up before I set sail, at an early date for the United States.

The tiger arrived on a little Dutch boat that makes a weekly trip down the Indragiri River along the east coast of Sumatra and across to Singapore.

I sent old Ali to get it off the boat. He loaded it onto a sampan and brought it ashore at Singapore. From there it was hauled by motor truck to my compound at Katong, about eight miles away.

It didn't take me long to see that the animal had developed a bad injury since the day I had personally viewed it in Sumatra, a few weeks before. There was a large festered area between two of the toes of his left back foot. This area was alive with worms and maggots and it was obvious that I would either lose the animal through blood poisoning or have a cripple on my hands unless something was done quickly. People there are notorious for their lack of cleanliness in handling animals. Unless ordered to do so, it seldom occurs to them to clean a cage. This animal's alarming infection probably started with a scratch. Filthy cage conditions, it was safe to guess, did the rest.

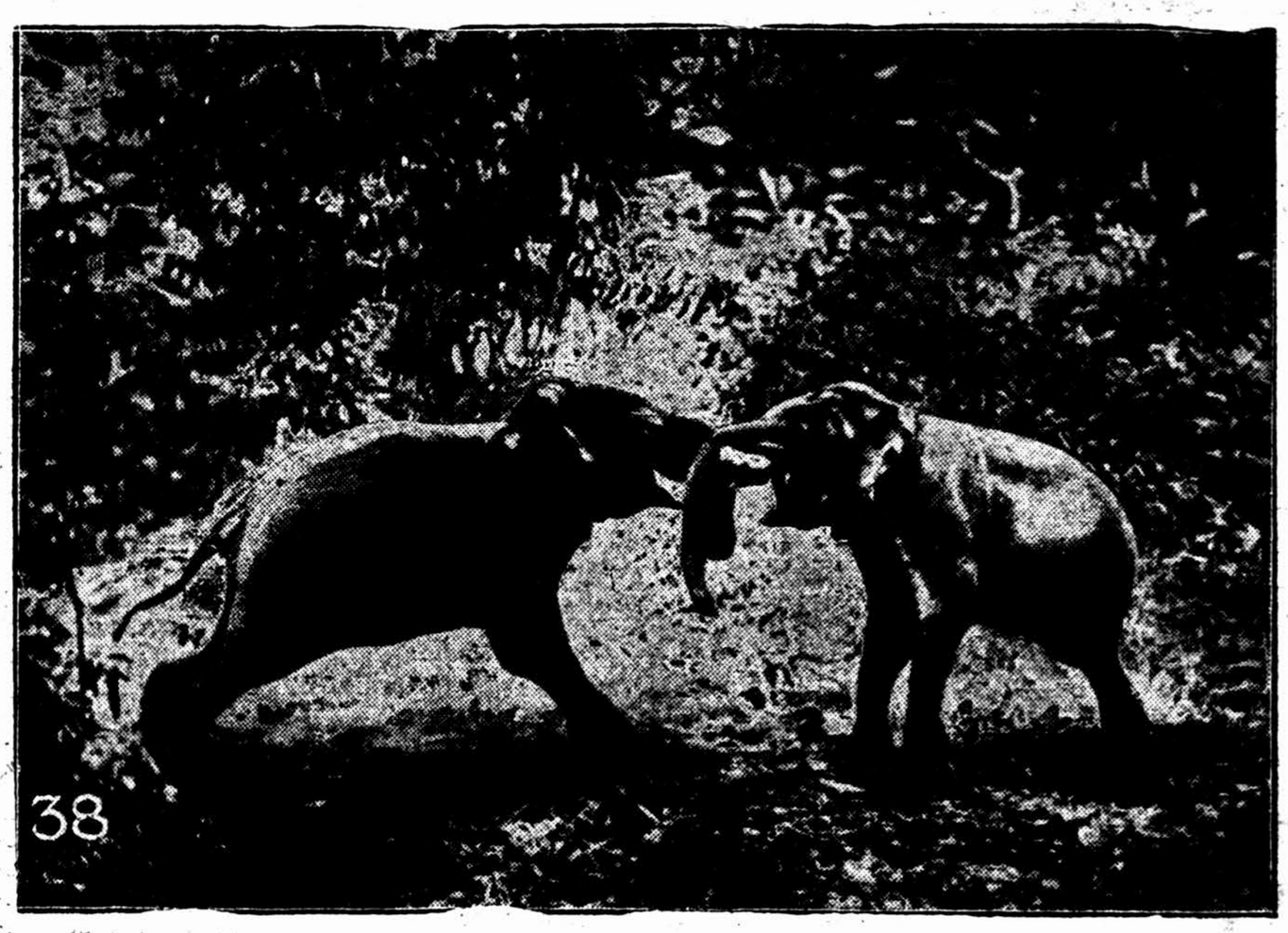
I got busy at once trying to devise a means of cleaning the tiger's wound. Prompt action was imperative.

I took a long bamboo pole, wrapped a cloth around one end and dipped this into a solution I made by adding some water to a strong antiseptic. I was wasting my time. The animal—a big vicious specimen whose temper was not improved by his injury—would have none of my attentions. With a snarl of rage he slapped the pole to one side at least a dozen times; then, when I persisted, he took it in his mouth and bit the end off.

Some other means of ministering to that ugly wound would have to be devised. I finally hit upon the idea of using a brass force pump. I succeeded in getting hold of one that, aided and abetted by a fine nozzle, shot a narrow stream of water ten to a dozen feet. For a whole hour I practised shooting at targets with this pump until I became fairly expert.

Having rehearsed sufficiently with water, I filled the pump with my antiseptic solution and got to work on the tiger's wound. At first the animal eluded me, snarling as before. But I finally made a clean hit. I shot a stream right into the great soggy fester. I landed with such force that quite a few maggots were washed out. The tiger howled with rage, for he didn't particularly like the sting of the powerful mixture I was using, and for half an hour I could do nothing with him. He kept lunging at the bars, trying to see how hard he could make my job. But I was encouraged by my first hit and made up my mind to stick to it. After much patient effort I managed to clean out the wound. For three weeks I gave the animal a daily treatment, and, as healthy flesh started growing around the wound, I weakened my solution. After a week or so the animal grew so accustomed to the pump that if he happened to be lying down when I flashed it he wouldn't even

(Continued on Page 42)



Bull Elephants battling for hours in jungle arena.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

ANDERSON FOR PALESTINE?

Policy Of "Thorough" To Cure Rebellion

(By Our London Correspondent.)

It is reported that General Sir Arthur Wauchope, the present High Commissioner for Palestine, who has been spending part of his leave in a London nursing home, will shortly be resuming his duties.

It is not expected, however, that his term of office will last long. The Government, it is stated, have already under consideration the choice of a successor. The choice is reduced to two outstanding administrators. One is Sir John Anderson, a former civil servant, who recently retired from the Governorship of Bengal. The other candidate is Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, the former Chief of the Imperial General Staff, whose association with Lord Allenby's campaign in the Middle East during the Great War has, it is claimed, given him a special knowledge of local conditions.

Shaw's New Play

Mr. Bernard Shaw is at work completing a new play, at present called "Geneva," which he began two years ago. Acts I and II are done.

It is understood that they display the dramatist once again as a political commentator, with the League of Nations and Geneva as a background. Mr. Anthony Eden, Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini will be identified, no doubt, with three thinly camouflaged characters. When he has finished "Geneva," G. B. S. hopes to undertake writing another comedy.

Among his recent visits has been Herr Siegfried Trebitsch, the Austrian, who translated Shaw's plays into German. Every peaceful year since 1901 the translator has been to London and has returned with one or more plays to translate. This year there was no finished play to take back. He was quite disappointed.

Wells As Prophet

Mr. H. G. Wells, who takes some pride in being a prophet, has just made a statement to the Press, expressing the opinion that there is no danger of a European war at the present time.

He followed this by saying that rearmament and other factors would bring about a crisis by about 1940. And then he said that he thought that this crisis might possibly result in armed conflict. The funny thing is that if you or I had said that, people would have given us a queer look—not thought us quite sane, perhaps,.

Paris: Apparent believers in the old saying: "When in Rome . . ." the Duke and Duchess of Windsor used Paris Exposition taxi, when they made their tour of the fair recently.

Epstein's New Jesus

Mr. Epstein is in trouble again. He has executed a figure of Jesus in the tomb which bears no resemblance whatsoever to Mr. Robert Yalor or to an English country gentleman in a tomb or elsewhere, and as a consequence all right thinking people are out to suppress such "Bolshevism in art."

One of the charges against Epstein is that he has made Jesus look like an Oriental whereas presumably he should have made him look like Sir Oswald Mosley. Of course Jesus was technically a Jew, but many English Christians feel it is bad form to represent him as anything but a modern Englishman—of the right sort. It is also complained that the feet of the figure are too large. Our mid-educated upper classes evidently want sculpture to conform to advertisements of the "Keep Fit" campaign of the British National Government.

Windsor And Nazi Art

The Duke of Windsor has been visiting a country where they have stamped out all "Bolshevism in art." According to the "Sunday Times":—

"His attention was chiefly attracted by a new painting . . . . . showing the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer bombarding the Spanish town of Almeria. It is in vivid blues, showing a shell bursting and clouds of smoke. The Duke stood before it for some time."

Cannot Hitler send this beautiful and elavating picture to England to be shown to those whose souls have been harrowed by the monster.—Epstein.

Jimmy Memory

When Mr. J. H. Thomas opened a Harrow Hospital bazaar recently at Kenton, Middlesex, he said that in public life one had to adapt oneself to all circumstances and be prepared to meet all emergencies.

"I was once at a dinner at which the Duke of Windsor was proposing my health. He said: "Now let's sing 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow,' and I left the dinner with the praises of princes ringing in my ears."

Kipling Memorial Fund

Mr. Winston Churchill will be the chief speaker at the dinner organised by the Rudyard Kipling memorial fund at Grosvenor House on November 17.

Five hundred Kipling admirers have already notified their intention of coming to the dinner. Among them are General Dunsterville (the prototype of Stalky in "Stalky and Co."), Mr. G. C. Beresford (McTurk in the same) and that great golfer, John Taylor. The leading motifs in Kipling's career will be symbolised by special tables—one representing India, with the High Commissioner of India at the head. a Sussex table, presided over by Lord Leconfield, one for Devon, under Lord Fortescue. the Lord Lieutenant for the county.

Mr. Peter Dawson will sing Kipling's "The Irish Guards", set to music by Sir Edward German, and the band of the Irish Guards will be there to accompany him. Already about £45,000 has been subscribed to the fund, which is intended to provide scholarships at the Imperial Service College, Windsor, for the sons of servants of the British Empire.

What They Say

We have shown that Oxford may not always be the home of lost causes. Mr. A. P. Herbert.

I have watched Lord Nuffield's benevolence with mixed feelings. —The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

I feel about my stomach very much as you feel about the British Empire. I feel that it is quite big enough for my own comfort and anxiously desire to keep it at peace.—Mr. Lynn Doyle.

I am thankful that the Government is not in the hands of the warlike old men and pugnacious old women who pass bellicose resolutions.—Mr. Ramsbotham.

The great Victorian novelists had a nobleness which was lamentably wanting now.—Dr. Inge.

The proudest moment of my life will be when I shall produce at Epsom the horse on which Gordon Richards will win his first Derby. —Steve Donoghue.

I am one who always reads advertisements.—Mr. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture.

Medicos And War Service

At the instance of the British Government, the British Medical Association will instruct all its local units to interview their doctor-members and obtain from them declarations of their attitude to military medical service in the event of war.

Aim of the inquisition, which will cover all general practitioners, hospital doctors and specialists, is to enable the Ministry of Defence to plan essential medical services in advance, and to reveal in what areas and services doctors are likely to be "unenthusiastic conscripts."

Many doctors will resent the inquisition as an interference with civil liberty and conscience. Many will refuse to bind themselves unconditionally to service in a war with the aims of which they may disagrre. How far individual objection to what amounts to conscription of the medical profession may affect doctors in their civil occupations is not yet known.

"CASE"

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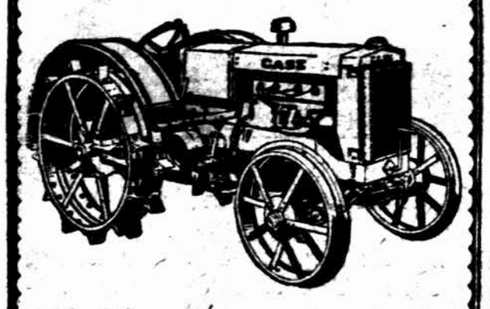

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Worli As "Kher Nagar"

CONGRESS MINISTRY MUST MAKE IT AN IDEAL WELFARE CENTRE RADIATING NEW LIFE AMONG THE SLUM POPULATION

(By M. K. Venkatraman)

The present untenanted chawls of the Bombay Development Department at Worli numbering more than sixty offer an attractive scope for schemes of industrial welfare work, specially in regard to housing and hygiene. A study of the question will be helpful, as Worli is increasingly coming under the attention of the authorities. Almost the first official act of the Congress Ministry in Bombay City was to visit the Worli Chawls. Another official function will come off in November when the Headquarters of the Bombay Blind Relief Association at Worli will be declared open by His Excellency the Governor. Thus, in one way or other, Worli will be under the notice of the Government, and wisdom will sooner or later dawn that here among the sixty and odd untenanted tenements is so much of public money sunk with wasteful results, while at the same time the housing of industrial labour elsewhere in the city is far from satisfactory

Ministry Must Move

Worli is unpopular with industrial labour for a variety of reasons, most of which can be easily remedied. It should be possible for the popular Congress Ministry not only to retrieve this centre from its present disrepute, but in addition convert it into a model industrial housing centre, where some of its theories in mass industrial welfare can be tried and tested. The time has come for a move to allow the industrial classes to share in the ameliorative work of the State. It would, therefore, be in the fitness of things for the Congress to take the initiative in Bombay where industrial labour is concentrated. And in Bombay, the Worli chawls offer a convenient starting point.

Woes Of Millworker

Before expatiating upon the drow-backs of Worli and its future possibilities as a model housing centre, it will be pertinent to have an idea of the needs of a textile labourer. The life of a textile labourer in Bombay is robbed of many charms and attractions and even necessities which make life endurable. He lives in crowded, ill-constructed, ill-ventilated and unhygienic quarters so that he can be within easy reach of the mills. He requires spacious well-ventilated quarters at cheap rents. Secondly his food is very frugal and far from balanced. Years of malnutrition are claiming their toll from industrial labour in the terrible infant mortality among them and the havoc wrought by diseases peculiar to races suffering from malnutrition. A balanced diet which can be met from his frugal purse should be evolved and its evolution is long overdue. Thirdly, his social requirements have been ignored, with the result that his zest for life is dulled. Left with a bare two or three rupees, after meeting his heavy rent and his frugal bill of food, he finds it difficult to scrape enough to vote himself good clothes, a better home of which he can be proud and occasional indulgence in social amenities like the cinema and the theatre. Robbed of leisure, deprived of the social amenities of life, to which he is accustomed in his rural home, it is no wonder that he feels a drudge and falls a victim to drink or propaganda. Housing, health and social requirements are thus three facets and any scheme of mass industrial welfare should embrace all the three. It will not be a surprise if the recent wage inquiry committee appointed by Government should come to these identical conclusions on an analysis of the basic reasons of discontent among labour, and advocate schemes of mass welfare under State auspices.

Bad Political Odour

How far does Worli lend itself as an ideal centre for this activity? In the first place, its name has a bad odour, as the erstwhile prison which housed political offenders during the Civil Disobedience movements and latterly as a temporary prison for rioters during the last two communal riots. If it should emerge as model centre, it should be rechristened after some popular name. As "Kher-Nagar," after the name of the present popular Premier, Worli chawls would gain in distinction. If its roads were to be named after similar popular leaders, the effect would be no less magical.

In the second place, "Kher-Nagar," should be made a really model centre; the health and hygiene the prime topic consideration besides economic and social amenities outlined below.

Need For Cheap Transport

One of the reasons for its unpopularity is that although rents are cheap, the chawls are not within easy reach of the mills, while the buses that ply from Worli to the mills are also not within their reach. It should be possible for the Government and the traction company to come to some terms whereby cheaper transport can be made available from "Kher-Nagar" to all points of the mill area, both in the morning and evening, and 'vice versa,' at fares that could be met by industrial labour, even at the cost of some subsidy.

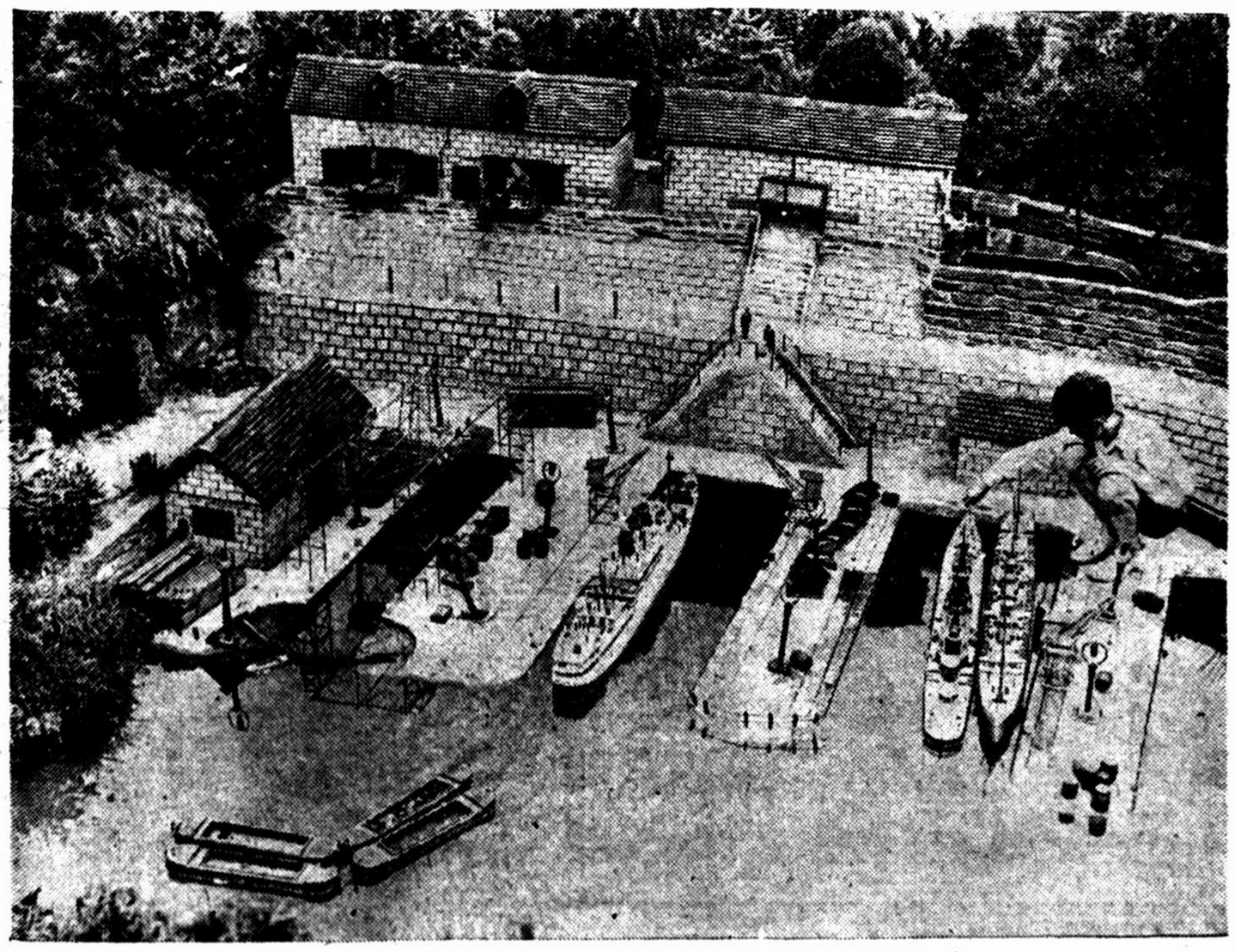
Community Kitchens

A further point concerns food and health. Considerable difficulty is at present experienced by the labour population over their food arrangements, as a result of the prevailing hours of work. To start before eight in the morning and reach home after six in the evening, leaving a bare hour's interval for dinner or a lunch makes life one eternal hurry. The spectacle of workers racing home for food daily in the hot sun is an unforgettable sight in the industrial area. Some measures of communalised cooking and eating, and its quicker transport, and under a new social welfare department to be organised by the State—would not only afford labour considerable relief but lend itself further to any controlled schemes of nutrition reform, now very much in the news. Such schemes are not new and are stated to be familiar to Japanese industrial workers in the principal Japanese cities, where such departments are run by women graduates holding degrees in nutrition and domestic science.

The final phase of the scheme is to endow "Kher-Nagar" with social institutions which makes for zest and pride in life. Co-operative societies for supplying their needs, banks for promoting thrift, day and night schools to promote literacy, communal halls for social gatherings, communal radios, reading rooms, subsidised theatres and cinemas, subsidised social services like laundry, etc., to render cheap service, well-planned gardens filling the present vast empty spaces between chawl and chawl for adults and children to air themselves, leafy avenues with towering trees on either side of the roads in place of the desolate treeless streets and by-lanes are some of the things that suggest themselves first.

As in Churchgate Street extension and the public gardens, benches by the road-side would tend to keep the open spaces and greenswards of the locality free from indiscriminate squatters. Likewise assisted schemes as

(Continued on page 4)



The famous model village of Bekonscot, England, has recently been enlarged and modernised with addition of an airport and models of modern aircraft, docks and models of ocean giants.

Oh!... he is COUGHING again—
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Last Of Bottomley

Oaken Urn Containing His Ashes Lies Unclaimed In Undertaker's Chapel

To-day I held in my hands the small oaken urn containing the ashes of the late Horatio Bottomley.

It has lain unclaimed in an undertaker's chapel in Marylebone since the body was cremated nearly four and a half years ago at Golders Green writes a "Star" reporter.

On the day of the funeral it was placed there to await a convenient time for the ashes to be scattered over the estate at Upper Dicker, Sussex, Bottomley's old home.

It was never claimed and remained forgotten until a few days ago when the undertaker, Mr. E. Tarbuck, of Cleveland-st., Marylebone, had it removed into one of his work-shops where carpenters are employed all day making coffins.

WISH TOLD TO ACTRESS FRIEND

He intends to advertise the fact that the urn is still there. If no one claims possession, it will be destroyed.

It was Bottomley's last wish that his ashes should be scattered at his old home. He made it in the presence of an actress friend, Miss Peggy Primrose, who kept her faith in him to the end, and was the only one beside him when he died in a public ward of the Middlesex Hospital on May 23, 1933, at the age of 73.

Mr Tarbuck revealed to me that it was Miss Primrose who paid the funeral expenses and conducted all the arrangements.

"She arranged to collect the urn from here," he said, "and told me she was going to carry out Bottomley's wish She never called, however.

PHONE CALL TWO YEARS AGO

"I heard nothing more until two years ago. She then spoke to me on the telephone, thanking me for taking the trouble to look after the urn and saying that she was going to collect it and make me a present for all I had done.

"I have heard nothing since.

"None of Bottomley's relatives ever communicated with me concerning the funeral. Everything was done by Miss Primrose and she paid the £27 bill."

"We have made every effort to trace someone who will claim the ashes but without success. Now we must take the only course open."

Miss Primrose was one of the handful of people who attended the funeral of the financial wizard. Overcome with grief, she broke down as the coffin was borne away

The late Rev. Basil Bourchier, his friend for over 24 years, delivered an address in which he likened Mr Bottomley to the Psalmist David.

A MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

"David was a man after God's own heart," he said, "I regard Horatio Bottomley the same.

"If I could go to God with such a record I should indeed be proud. He had a tremendous gift and although on many occasions he made mistakes, he was the most generous man and gentleman I have ever known."

Miss Peggy Primrose (Mrs. Aubrey Lowe) appeared in war-time revues and starred in "Dear Little Lady" at the end of the war.

It was a musical play, but it failed despite the fact that Bottomley put about £80,000 into the production

DEVOTION IN LAST DAYS

Peggy Primrose had spend night after night at the dying man's bedside. Even when her mother died a few days before, she did not stay away.

It was to her that Bottomley addressed his last words just before he lapsed into unconsciousness:

"Good-bye and God Bless you. I will see you to-morrow."

Her wreath—a large circlet of red roses—was inscribed:

"Rest, beloved. I am so happy you have worked out this Karma Gini".

The only other wreaths were from Mr. C. B. Cochran and Miss Dorothy Chiddington.

FRIENDS FOR 23 YEARS

Bottomley and Miss Primrose had been friends for 23 years.

For some time after his death she lived in his old flat in Bedford-square, leaving three years ago for an address in Hayling Island

Recent efforts to trace her have failed

DIED IN POVERTY

Bottomley, the financier-patriot, died disillusioned and in poverty, after a career in which he handled twenty millions of public money.

Although beset by constant litigation, he became a popular national figure, but at 62 he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for fraud in connection with the Victory Bond and other schemes.

RECKLESS GAMBLER

Versatility and ambition brought him success as politician, journalist, Member of Parliament, public speaker and racehorse owner.

His late secretary said that he got rid of his money by reckless gambling and a craving for luxury. He made lavish gifts, and spent over £3,000 a year on champagne.

Bottomley died six years after coming out of prison, and three years after his wife.

It was said that the last bitter blow which hastened his end was when the old-age pension was refused him.

Mr. V. G. Chakrapani of Tiruttani arrived in India from England after a successful course in Ceramic Industry. He studied in the North Stafford Technical College, Stoke-on-Trent, and had an extensive study tour on the Continent.

(WORLI AS "KHER-NAGAR"

(Continued from page 3)

in Germany, whereby workers can obtain cheap loans from Government to buy furniture and articles of comfort would encourage in the worker a pride in his home. Schemes to light up the workers' quarters with electric light, to maintain greater standards of neatness and sanitation are too obvious to need repetition.

In any scheme undertaken to popularise Worli two facts will have to be recognised. The number of rooms per floor in each chawl is twenty which means twenty families living together, with its inevitable lack of seclusion. Secondly, the tenements are neither large enough, nor too small, a very inconvenient sizes. These two facts have militated in the past against the popularity of the chawls.

The untenanted chawls represent an investment of roughly Rs. 1,00,00,000 which have not paid a dividend since they were constructed in 1927. Sooner or later some notice will have to be taken of this waste. The visit of the Congress Ministry a few weeks ago to these chawls, therefore, may be assumed to indicate their concern. Nothing would suit the purpose better than to turn it into a laboratory of the Congress for mass industrial welfare, on the lines indicated above. May we hope that in the Worli of 1938, we will have a model labour centre, as famous in its way as Shantiniketan is in Bengal and Dayalbagh in the United Provinces.

Indian Bazar

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Puzzling Phenomena Of Meteorites

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA BOASTS OF ONE OF THE FINEST COLLECTIONS

It is not generally known that the Geological Survey of India has one of the finest collections of meteorites in the world. To the scientist and also to the layman, meteorites have always been a subject of considerable interest.

The following article on the subject by Dr. A. L. Coulson, D.Sc., D.I.C., F.G.S., F.N.I., Superintending Geologist, Geological Survey of India, will be read with interest.

Meteorites are objects of great scientific interest, not only on account of their rarity, but also because of their composition and structure. They are the only tangible source of our knowledge of the universe around us, being actually portions of extra-terrestrial bodies, and no survey of the economy of nature would be complete without some explanation of their origin. They are solid bodies of varying composition, shape and size, the fall of which to the earth's surface is usually accompanied with peculiar phenomena of light and sound.

The German philosopher, Chladni, first induced scientific men to investigate meteorites. In 1794, he published a treatise upon a large mass of iron discovered in Siberia by Pallas and endeavoured to prove that this metallic mass must have fallen from the atmosphere. Just two months after this treatise had been published, a prodigious fall of aerolites occurred at Sienna in Italy as if destined to confirm the views put forward by Chladni. One of the stones was sent to Sir Joseph Banks in London as a curiosity. In 1796, a peculiar stone said to have fallen in Yorkshire was exhibited in London and remarked

The largest stone meteorite in the Indian museum. This fell in a meteorite shower at Merua, Allahabad, in 1920 and weighs 25 lbs.

upon the similarity of appearance of the two specimens. In 1799, Banks received some other specimens of stones which were seen to fall at Benares in 1798, also similar to the Yorkshire stone. Howard described the Sienna, Yorkshire and Benares stones amongst others in a paper published in 1802, and this cleared up all doubt in England concerning the falling of these stones from the sky. It was some time however, before scientists in France and elsewhere were satisfied upon the point.

Phenomena Of Fall

None is definitely known to have been killed through the fall of meteorites. Our immunity in this respect is not really remarkable, when the extent of the uninhabited spaces on the earth's surface and of the oceanic areas is taken into account with the relative infrequency of falls. Only about four falls of meteorites are recorded annually, but with the prominence given to them latterly in the Press, there has been a sustained increase in the number of falls recorded annually. Perhaps one meteorite reaches the earth daily, if we make due allow-

The largest specimen, weighing 51 lbs. of the Patwar meteorite shower, which occurred in the Tippera district in 1935. This meteorite is a mesosiderite, intermediate in composition between an iron and stone meteorite.

ance for uninhabited areas.

Usually meteorites form small holes when they reach the earth's surface but some meteorites have fallen on thin ice and not broken it. In certain instances, however, large meteorites form what are called meteorite craters, similar to that at Canon Diabolo in Arizona. This is 4,000 feet across and has a depth of 570 feet.

Stone meteorites are commonly warm when picked up immediately after their fall, but even if they fall in haystacks, they do not set them alight. Iron meteorites are always slightly hotter than stone meteorites.

Size Of Meteorites

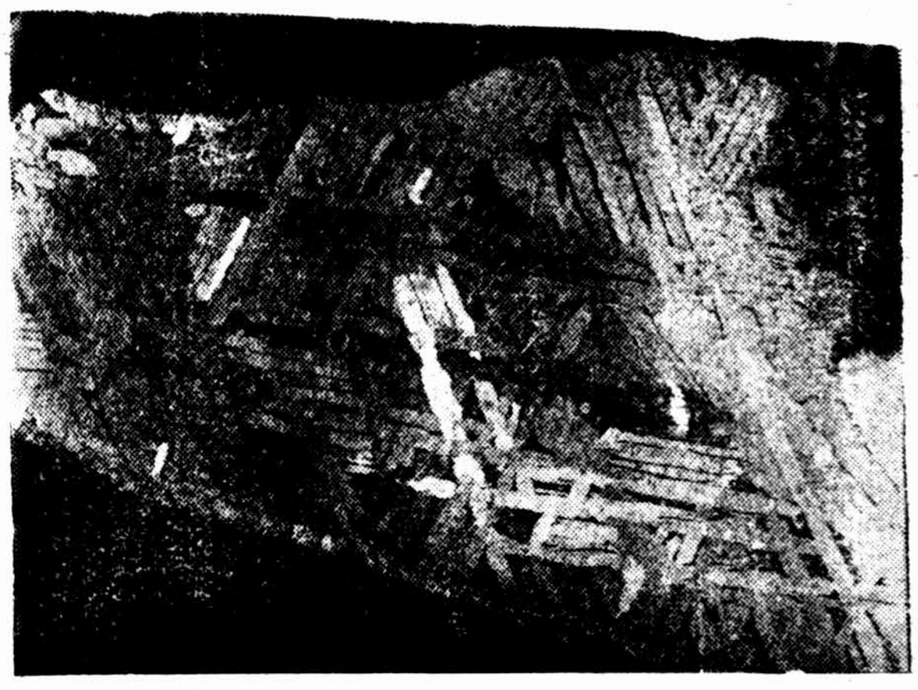
As with fish stories, the size of meteorites is apt to dwindle remarkably when the reports are examined critically. The largest meteorites are all iron, the largest example is that at Hoba in South-West Africa weighing 60 metric tons. The largest stone meteorite is that which fell in Arkansas, weighing 820 lbs. The immense masses of the large meteorites, the bursting of which was responsible for the formation of craters, can only be guessed at.

Times Of Fall

Though in India most falls have been in January and April, the maximum number of meteorites fall generally in May and June, though in July, another summer month, the number of recorded falls is minimum. All meteorites reaching the earth between noon and midnight overtake it, those arriving between midnight and noon are overtaken by the earth. A little calculation shows that the least relative velocity a meteorite overtaking the earth can have is 8.2 miles per second, the greatest velocity relative to the earth is 47.4 miles per second. This considerable difference in velocity must be the chief determining factor in the history of a meteorite when it reaches the earth's atmosphere.

Showers Of Meteorites

Whether or not a meteorite will split into several pieces when it reaches the atmosphere resulting in a meteoritic shower, will depend on various factors. Showers of meteorite irons are rare but a well-known one is that of Samelia in Rajputana, which fell in 1921. Showers of stones are more common. The largest area covered by



The etched polished surface of the Bahjoi Iron Meteorite, showing the crystal structure of the constituent nickel alloys.

a shower was when the Khairpur, Punjab, meteorite fell in 1873, the area being 16 miles by three.

Composition Of Meteorites

It will have been gathered that there are two main types of meteorites, irons, composed mainly of nickel-iron, and stones, composed mainly of silicates; but there is every gradation between the two types though the intermediate types are rare. One such mesosiderite fell in Tippera district in 1935. The chief elements occurring in meteorites are those of low atomic weight, the commonest in order of abundance being iron, oxygen, silicon, magnesium, aluminium, calcium, nickel, sodium and sulphur. Grave doubts have been thrown upon previous determinations of antimony, arsenic, gold, lead, tin, tungesten, uranium, and zinc, though many other elements have been found.

Origin Of Meteorites

Within recent years, evidence of the age of iron meteorites, and thus, we may legitimately conclude, of stone meteorites as well, has been obtained by radioactive measurements. The age of the solar system is assumed to be about 3,000,000,000 years at the utmost. Not one of the iron meteorites so far studied has been found to be older than the earth, though the results range up to 2,900,000,000 years. Thus the solidification date of meteorites so far studied accords well with the assumption that they originate not from distant celestial bodies, but from our solar system. They are fragments ungarnered from, and solidified at the time of, the birth of our solar system.

Meteorite Collections

The meteorite collections of the Geological Survey of India are the best in Asia and rank fourth or fifth in the world. They are housed in three fine cases in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and comprise some 475 falls, of which 299 are stone and 176 are iron. Every endeavour is made to augment the collections by the recovery of all material it is possible to obtain and by exchange. All meteorites falling in British India are the property of the Government and such should normally find a resting place in the Indian Museum under the care of the Geological Survey of India. When press reports of the fall of meteorites are seen, the local officials are addressed and every endeavour is made to obtain the meteorites. On receipt, the new meteorite is carefully studied and the results published for the information of the entire scientific world. Later specimens are selected for exchange with the British Museum, the National Museum of Natural History in Paris and other well known institutions. Casts are kept of most specimens presented. If need be, casts are prepared for Provincial Museums, but it is obvious that the original material should be kept for study and future reference in the Indian Museum.

The Geological Survey of India earnestly requests the co-operation of individuals and local officials in the collection and preservation of this very valuable tangible evidence of the universe around us. The value of each fall varies according to a variety of circumstances, such as the total weight recovered, its peculiar composition, the number of possessors of specimens, whether the fall was witnessed, etc.

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Gas Terror Haunts Europe

Air-Raid Precautions: Gas-Masks And Gas-Proof Shelters: Hermetically Sealed Motor Trucks With Airlock Door, Oxygen Cylinders And Gas-Tight Cabs

The time is some year before 1945, and the scene London, Berlin, Paris, Tokyo, any modern capital. Again the powers are at war. It is night. Searchlights point stiff, long fingers into the clouds. Never are they still. They grope and grope. Sometimes they seem to have found something, for out of the mouths of anti-aircraft guns swift, incandescent tongues of flame dart for the fleeting fraction of a second, and shells speed up into the clouds, there to explode in a flash and in a crash of sound that takes seconds to reach the ears below.

There is much that is haphazard in all this. For an hour it has been known that the enemy has sent a fleet of a hundred bomb-carriers against the city. They must fight their way through. Harried by opposing pursuit 'planes and by anti-aircraft fire, how many will at last reach the city and drop death upon hapless thousands below? Perhaps a half, perhaps a quarter. But they will do.

Telephones ring, sirens scream, policemen shout. In the vast hubbub the single word "gas" is heard. Each panic-stricken clerk and labourer has a vision of gas—gas that suffocates, gas that kills, gas that corrodes the lungs, gas that makes men vomit, gas that blisters, gas so heavy that it collects in the streets and contaminates the ground, wood, everything that it touches. The horde rushes to prepared shelters underground, to cellars in office buildings, subway stations, basements where banks have their strong rooms. Windows in dwellings are closed and sealed. Gas masks are donned, writes Waldemar Kaempffert in "New York Times Magazine".

Gas-Mask Training.

A Chinese Red Cross man, wearing swastikas, tending a refugee baby at Shanghai.

It is miraculous how rapidly the city is transformed. Except for squads of gas-masked soldiers firemen, policemen and companies of specially trained municipal employees and civilians who maintain order and sound warnings, the streets are deserted. A population waits for death—certain that it will take the form of gas.

But will it?

The military authorities of all countries are not so sure. Still, they are prepared, not because they believe in gas as a means of reducing cities, but because cities do. Colonel Adelno Gibson once reported to the New York Academy of Medicine that if a gas layer thirty feet deep is to be formed over an area five miles square—approximately that of Kansas City, Mo.—eighty tons of phosgene would be needed. Even this would be fatal to unprotected men in the open for only an hour if so much as a zephyr were stirring.

Colonel Chamier of the British Army doubts if any killing concentration of gas is possible—doubts if more than 1 per cent. of an airplane's bomb load can be effective. In his opinion "a simultaneous attack of 8,000 planes on any large European city might easily be required to obtain a concentration of forty tons of gas." Anything less than this armada would simply harass a population without endangering its life.

Paralysing Effect

Colonel Joaquin E. Zanetti, now Professor of Chemistry in Columbia University, holds it to be "inconceivable that a military leader would risk a sufficiently great fleet to inundate a city with gas. With the best possible weather conditions only small areas of New York or London could be gassed". And lastly. Colonel Prentiss of our army assures us that it would be necessary to lay down ten pounds of mustard gas on every square yard of city to achieve an effective though not deadly contamination.

But European capitals, especially Paris are ready with an answer Did not the Germans construct and erect a huge gun to bombard Paris from a distance of seventy-five miles for no other purpose than that of terrifying the populace with a few explosions? Recalling this method of advertising Germany's military prowess and technical resourcefulness, who can maintain that a few gas raids will not be undertaken solely for the confusion, the paralyzing effect that they would surely produce? It may be that C. E. Bower, a staff officer of the British Air Raid Precautions Department, is right in thinking that an attack may open with high explosives to destroy inadequate shelters, overground and underground, and end with incendiary bombs and gas.

Patriotic Societies

Go to Italy and Germany and you will find a Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaera in the one and in the other a Reichsluftschutzbund with a membership of 12,000,000—patriotic societies that sell gas masks and spread government propaganda on gas defence. Go to London, Berlin, Paris, Warsaw Moscow, any European capital, and you learn of subways, cellars, air-conditioned underground shelters of steel or concrete whither the masses are to flee when the sirens begin to shriek their warnings. Go to Japan and you are told of plans for the wholesale evacuation of city houses so flimsy that there is no possible way of making them gasproof. The German Minister of Aviation, Hermann Goering, has announced that the Reichsluftschutzbund has 65,000 stations. If we add rooms improvised above ground and other shelters it is probable that Germany has at least 600,000 refuges. Moreover, German decrees make it possible for the police to mobilize every able citizen for air-raid drill in peacetime and active air-raid protection in wartime. All offices and other establishments are obliged to provide protection for employees and property owners must install the necessary equipment in new buildings or annexes.

In the libraries a vast technical literature on gas defence is piling up. A whole German periodical, entitled "Gasschutz and Luftschutz", for example, discusses the virtues of different types of masks and the methods of gas-proofing rooms Charles Jaubert, perhaps the leading French expert on gas, critically, examines the underground shelters designed for Paris and describes them before the Societe des Ingenieurs Civilis de France and in scientific organs.

Cold Storage

Since food for the troops and the cities must be provided, the French, German and British are inspecting their cold-storage warehouses. To transport it, hermetically sealed motor trucks are to be built, with an airlock door in the back and oxygen cylinders for a driver who sits in a gas-tight cab with shatterproof panes.

Gas masks are sold like shoes on [illegible] in most European

(Continued on page 44)

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"Thought Detector" Probes Human Mind

ELECTRICAL DEVICE RECORDS WAVE LENGTHS IN VARIOUS PROCESSES OF THOUGHT AND DIFFERENT STATES OF MIND

A thought detector at the University of Iowa in U.S.A. has yielded new insight into the electrical characteristics of the mental quality mostly distinguishing man from animals.

The detector indicates that the highest mental quality, "abstract thinking", operates in an electrical field unlike those of other activities of the brain. This electrical field is apparently as calm as the states of sleep or of "mental blankness."

This finding agrees with experience in at least one respect, that many of the answers sought in creative mental work flash across the brain while it is not consciously trying.

The thought detector was set up by Lee Edward Travis, Professor of Psychology. It records brain waves, the electrical currents flowing from the brain. It uses the same apparatus with which biologists and medical men have been investigating the brain.

But Professor Travis records these brain potentials psychologically. He reports his findings to the American Psychological Association.

The thought detector uses two rooms. In one, the person to be tested relaxes on a coach. The room may be lighted dimly by a shaded desk lamp.

To the lobe of one ear and to the top of the head are pasted two tiny, flat pieces of metal. A copper wire, fine as a hair, passes from each metal disk through the wall into a brightly lighted adjacent room.

ALPHA RHYTHM

The wires carry an electrical current flowing from the head of the person on the couch. The current is in millionths of a volt and too small an amperage to be measured. Its source, proven by years of experiments in many laboratories, is the brain. It is the electrical pulse of the cortex.

An amplifier in the examination room steps up this brain current so that it traces a line on a strain of paper. The line is wavy. Each wave represents a minute surge of electrical energy in the brain. During mental calm for all persons, except in some illnesses, these waves are drawn on the tape at the rate of about ten a second.

This ten-per-second note has been named the Alpha rhythm, because it is so universal. But it is capable of wide changes. The waves can get larger or smaller, and they can come faster or slower. They may run as fast as forty a second, or drop to five or six.

In the examination room, whenever the waves particularly interested the attending psychologist, he called out:

"Now."

TELLS WHAT IS IN MIND

The person on the couch described whatever was in his mind at that moment.

Five kinds of mental states were recorded. imagery, sensation, mental effort, abstract thinking and mental blankness.

Under the heading, abstract thinking, were reports such as "organising my lecture", "questioning the advisability of using tests," "considering my grounding in experimental psychology," "hoping certain things aren't true" and "wondering if brain waves are related to personality."

Partly because of the differences which showed up on the tape when these "abstract thinking" states were reported, Dr Travis tells only that they were classified as "abstract."

The term "abstract thinking," he explains, may be open to question. But it was used because at the moment of reporting the thoughts there were no images of any type in the minds of the subjects.

"We do not wish," he says, "to argue the question of imageless thought. All we wish to say is that if there were any images they were not of sufficient clearness to be detected.

"The term mental blankness may be a questionable one also. To the experimentor's 'now', the subject would say 'nothing' or 'I've forgotten' or 'nothing in particular'."

WAVES LARGE AND REGULAR

On the tape, abstract thinking usually showed up as the large, ten-per-second regular waves. Mental blankness was also large calm waves of the same type.

The other three states of mind were associated with relatively small waves. Frequently faster.

In all brain wave experiments the large regular wave, are those of "calmness." They are the waves most likely to appear in sleep.

In experiments before those made at Iowa it was found that emotions and mental effort straighten out the waves on the tape. The line often becomes too smooth to make any wave movements discernible. The explanation is that parts of the brain beat at different rates during mental effort, so that the waves cancel each other.

The Iowa results are like those elsewhere, with the added discovery of the quietness, the large regular waves, in abstract thought.

"It may be disturbing to some of us." Dr. Travis states, "that for a relatively large share of the time mental blankness and abstract thinking are alike in that both are coexistent with a basic cortical equilibrium, as expressed in the collective action of the cortical cells.

"All through brain potential work it has appeared that factors effective in disturbing the alpha rhythm are those which focus consciousness.

"Some of the time abstract thinking was associated with smaller and faster waves. Here there must have been a more discrete factor present in the form of a sensation or an image."

GOLF WAS HIS GAME

With his smartly cut plus fours and his general air of assurance, Thomas Carlton Andree disarmed suspicion when he walked boldly into golf-club houses.

He still wore his plus fours when he stepped into the dock at Edinburgh Sheriff Court and was charged with stealing golf clubs and bags worth £370.

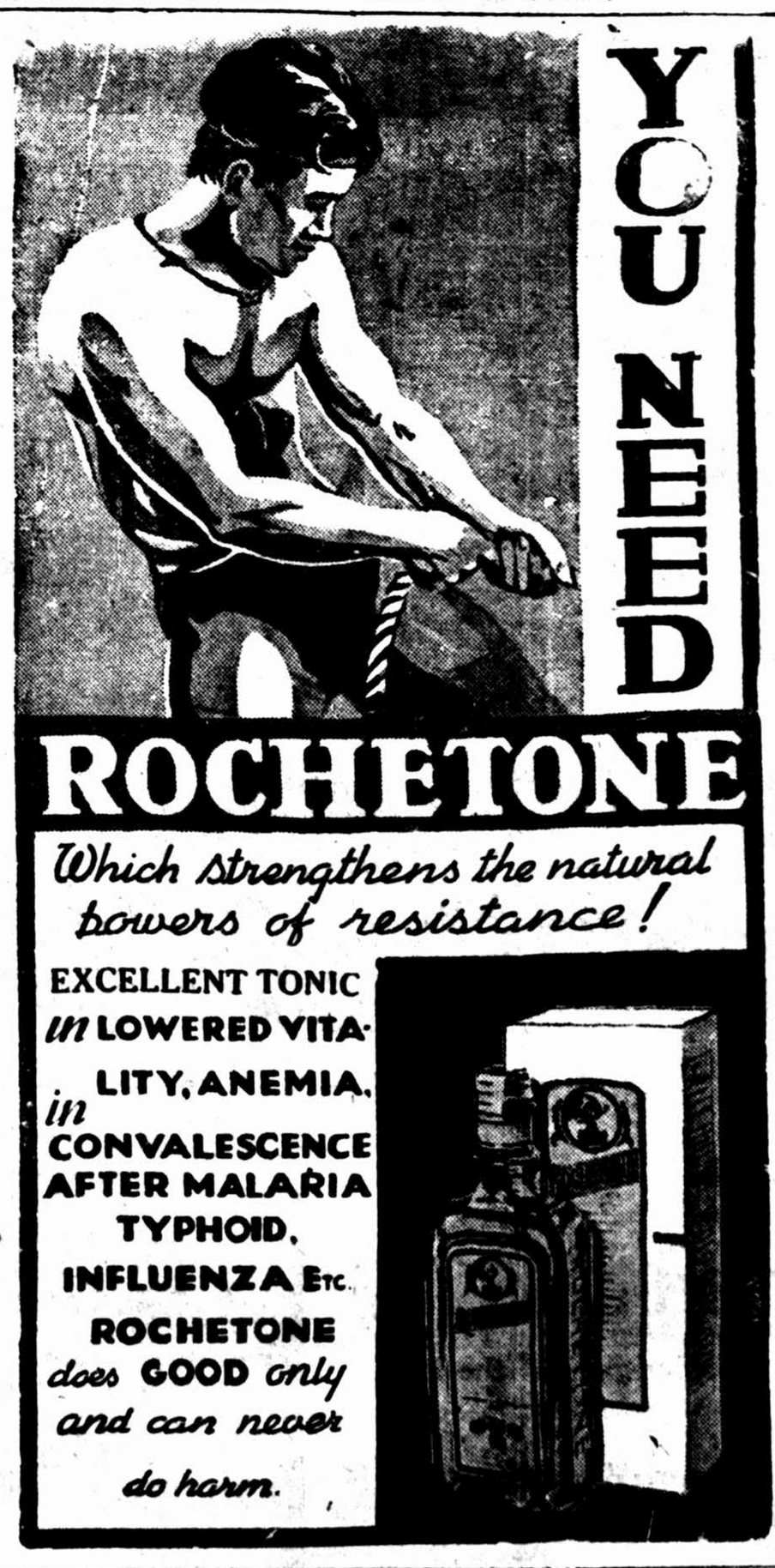
The thefts, it was stated, occurred in all parts of Scotland.

One charge related to the clubs with which A. G. Helm was about to play for England in the boys' international. Helm had to play with borrowed clubs and his own, like many of the others concerned in the 29 charges, were recovered from a pawnshop.

On more than one occasion Andree, after taking clubs from a club house, mixed with the members and suggested a game. Sometimes he sold them stolen clubs.

Andree, who is 45 and a native of Glasgow, was sent to prison for 12 months.

Miss A. Thrale, daughter of the trainer, won the Newmarket Town Plate, the only event in which women-riders took part, at Newmarket. Miss Thrale won the historic event on Mr. P. Thrale's "Jimmy's Pet." Photo shows girl-riders before the race.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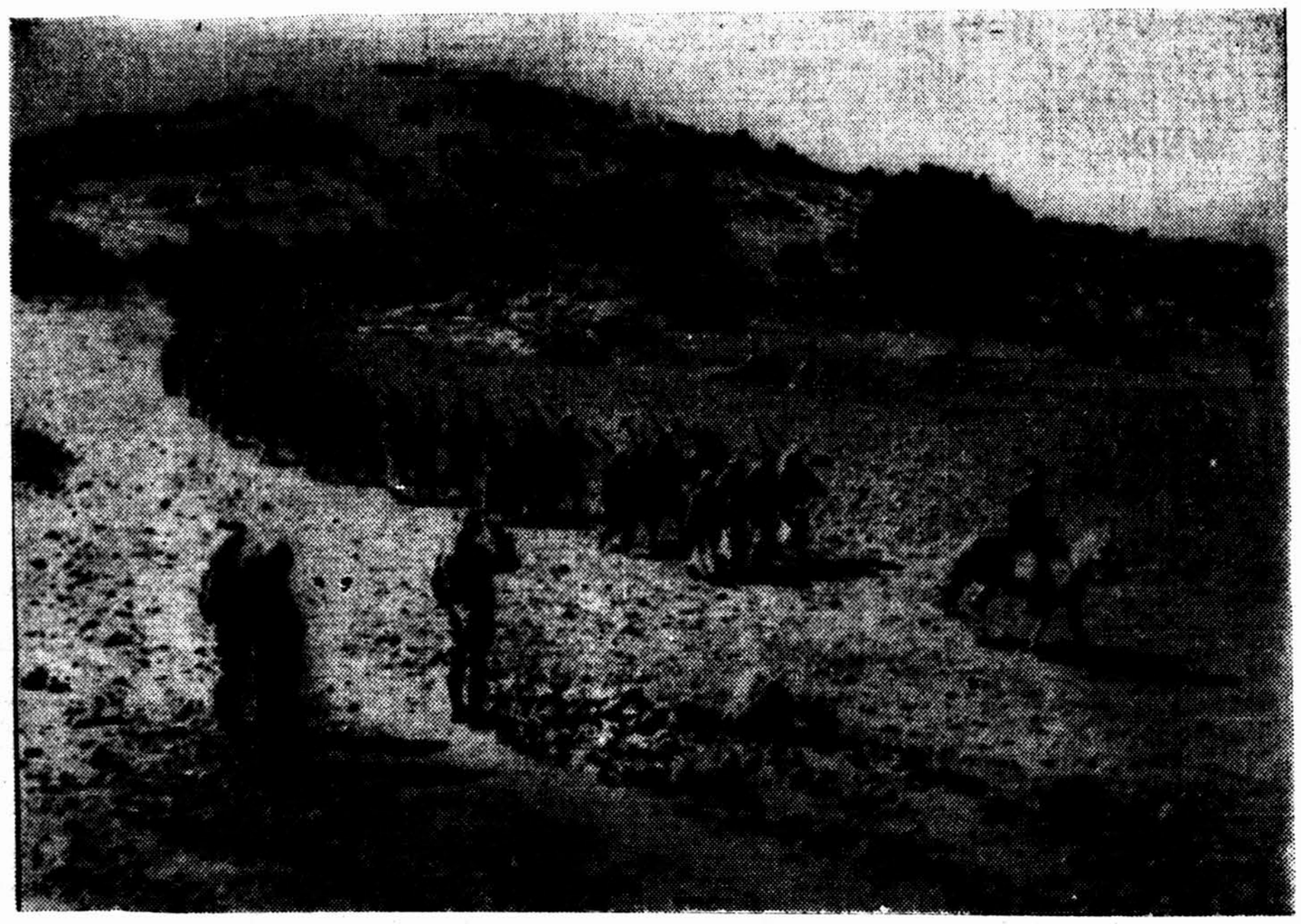
Palestine Trouble In Pictures



An absolutely authentic and unique photograph of Fauzi Kawadji, "Rebel-in-Chief" of Palestine reviewing his forces, before sending them to the front.

Kawadji's guerilla bands in action

Fauzi Kawadji, considered to be the leader of Insurrection in Palestine. He is conducting a guerilla warfare and the British Government has offered a price on his head.

Machine-guns of the British army directed against the Arabs in Palestine, being posed for action from trucks.

THE FUTURE OF FISH

Care For New Basis Of Industrial Development

(By AQUATIEUS)

A reorientation ought to mark our entire approach to the problems of marine fisheries in the Presidency inasmuch as the basis of any schemes of improved production and industrial exploitation of fish that may be formulated is to be conditioned by certain factors of the situation that have so far been practically neglected, if not totally ignored.

REAL TEST.

The immediate objective of the development of the fishing industry becomes, from this point of view, not the exclusive benefit to the consumer and the predominant commercial interests represented by the middleman, whether wholesale merchant or monopolist of one kind or another, but a more extensive and evenly-distributed benefit to both the actual producer and the consumer: and the real success of such schemes is to be assessed in exact proportion to the results obtained in fulfilment of this ideal.

Practically every available survey so far undertaken in the field of the fishing trade and the possibilities of its expansion touches on this vital aspect without however indicating the lines along which the work of development should be carried on with a view to place the small and individual producer within the reach of the benefit accruing from schemes of commercial or industrial exploitation of fish. It is usually assumed that improved production can follow only power-fishing and that the future of the fishing trade is bound up with the employment of that method

POWER FISHING

The error of such an unqualified assumption has been proved by the experience that the Bombay Government have had with the work of its trawler 'William Carrick'. Whether the experimental essay in power fishing proved a total failure or whether the difficulties encountered in the working of the scheme were not inherent in the situation, all the factors of which having important bearing on the success of the work undertaken failed to receive adequate consideration, is a matter which need not be allowed to intrude in the scope of this article. The fact, however, remains that the experience of the hastily-abandoned enterprize may may prove useful in calling attention to certain factors of the situation which we would do well to understand.

The problem of power fishing too does not exist in and for itself in the local conditions and cannot be detached from the entire background of the peculiar conditions obtained here. Whether power fishing is developed in future to either partially or completely replace or supplement the non-mechanical methods, much depends, from the viewpoint of industrial development on the basis adopted in its exploitation.

TECHNIQUE VS. ORGANISATION

While power fishing, judging by the results obtained in some of the countries where it is successfully employed, appears quite attractive with the possibilities it undoubtedly offers of large scale production and a better and even brilliant future for the fish industry, it is to be ruled out of consideration because of the formidable difficulties that come in the way of its practical adoption at the present moment. Our immediate problem then in the field of fisheries, it seems to me, is not that of the situation of backwardness in the technique of production, but one of organization of the industry on a sound economic basis so that even with the 'primitive' methods of fishing, the production could be so improved as to, on the one hand, meet adequately the demand for fish which as Mr. Sorley's findings confirm, is not met to its full extent, while, on the other hand, it furnishes a healthy and prosperous occupation to the actual individual producers

Even a casual survey of the situation convinces one that our fishing industry has been ruined or, at least neglected to a great extent, because of the lack of effort to stabilize it on a sound not purely commercial, basis. A better and evenly distributed supply of fresh fish is a social necessity which is closely related to the important question of nutrition that fish, with its high protein food value shows a way of solving to an appreciable extent.

BALANCE OF SUPPLY

There are, for instance several dozens of villages on the Konkan coastline with their systematically starved population which would be definitely worse off in the already subnormal standard of health but for the seasonal supply of cheap but wholesome fish that they can economically afford. The cheapness is explained by the abundance of local fish the surplus production in which is absorbed in the zonal fish-curing yard activity. The diversion of a part of this production with better transport facilities granted to the middleman interests can merely cripple local supply with the inevitable deprivation of cheap nutritive food to a large population condemned to chronic malnutrition. But would it not be possible to distribute this fish profitably both to the producers and the consumers living at distances without disturbing the balance of local demand and supply?

ADVENTURES AT 14

"You are becoming a real thief", remarked the chairman of the Ramsgate Juvenile Court to a 14-year-old motherless girl, who was stated to have stolen from relatives to travel.

The girl, it was alleged, stole 11s. from her grandmother and ran away to France. The British Consul at Calais sent her back to Margate.

Later she stole £3 from an uncle with the intention of going to Dover. She was found by the police on Ramsgate railway station, waiting for a train.

Since the summons was issued she had stolen a further £1 from her grandmother and gone off to Dover, where she obtained lodgings for the night. Her landlady, however, became suspicious and informed the police.

Insp. Butcher declared the girl had been a source of trouble for some time. During August, she stole 35s. from her aunt, who lived in the same house. On that occasion, she went to London. "No impression can be made on her", the inspector commented. "She is most untruthful."

Announcing the case would be adjourned, the chairman advised the father to "exercise better control over his daughter."

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

GANDHIANA

MAHATMA GANDHI: By P. A. Wadia (New Book Company), Bombay. Price Rs. 1-8.

(Review by N. J.)

Here is a bright, brief addition to the voluminous literature about the Saint ...rmati—or is it Shegaon? We have already a number of books in the English language dealing with the various aspects of Gandhiji's life and philosophy, among them being that incomparable contribution of M. Romain Rolland. The message of the Mahatma has, however, an irresistible attraction for every thinking person and Gandhiana thus will always grow.

NOVEL METHOD.

Professor Wadia has approached his task from a novel angle. He has adopted the conversational method for discussing his subject. The 73 pages of the book are the record of a dialogue between two imaginary characters. Mr. Alfred Eden, sad and disillusioned by the holocaust of the Great War and the subsequent futility of the League of Nations, of which he is an official, "has come out to India with the hope that this land of the Rishis may point the way to a new world order where Geneva has failed." He approaches Mr. Chetan, who is a brilliant product of the Bombay University. He, too, like Mr. Eden, has become prematurely disillusioned though "at times the idealism within him gets the better of the hard-headedness and realistic outlook."

Alfred Eden's role is mainly that of an intelligent interrogator, and it is left to Chetan to satisfy his queries and to dispel his doubts. Two more minor characters are also introduced—Mr. Sushil, a middle-aged professor of Sanskrit, who hearkens back to ancient times for spiritual solace, and Mr. Surendra, a liberal with a large stake in the country, who can read and write his mothertongue with difficulty and is an ardent admirer of the British rule.

What an apt description of an Indian Liberal, by the way! It would have, indeed, sounded satirical, had not one known how amiable a person Prof. Wadia is). Mr. Sushil and Surendra can thus be said to cancel each o... their only purpose being to give fresh cues to the principles.

CRITICAL QUINTESSENCE.

Prof. Wadia displays considerable skill in developing his theme and in analysing the various aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's personality through the mouth of Mr. Chetan. True, the characters appear too wooden and the dialogue too declamatory for this essay to have any naturalness about it. The author can, of course, plead in extenuation that though his characters are fictitious, he is dealing with fundamental facts. A serious study of this type is after all bound to appear stilted, when looked from the angle of mere entertainment.

Mr. Chetan may occasionally fail to hold our interest, but he certainly succeeds in instructing us. He has a penetrating insight and a passionate faith. Especially in his perpration, he becomes almost an inspired champion, and the last five pages contain a very critical quintessence of Gandhiji's life-work. Some of the passages are too good to resist the temptation of quoting them here:—

"When in later times the accidents and irrelevancies of the present float out of vision, permitting us to see unclouded the results of his work. Gandhiji will be regarded not only as the great seer and saint but also as the great statesman of his age, who laid the foundations of the new India of the future, converting a listless and apathetic humanity into a ...nified nation, proud of its past, prepared for danger and responsibility, aroused into a sense of shame for the social wrongs, chastened by their sufferings to be the bearers of a new nationalist dream, which will teach mankind to abhor war and aggrandisement and to live in peace and friendliness as members of God's family".

"The increasing purpose of providence which may be traced through the winding mazes of history . . . . . has been made more clearly manifest in the life and work of Gandhiji, whose figure and personality stand out, much like the fig... on the Cross 2000 years ago, a source of com... and hope to the nations of a weary world."

All admirers of Mahatma Gandhi—who is not?—will thank Prof. Wadia for having written this little book, which is as m... a treat as a treatise. It's m... appeal, of course, lies in its novel approach. Novel, one said, but is it also not as old as Plato?

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A NEW BOOK BY COLETTE

THE MOTHER OF CLAUDINE: By Colette. (Published by T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London. Sh. 7/6.)

This is Colette in a wistfully reminiscent mood. She writes with rare charm about her mother, her father, her brothers and her acquaintances. It is Colette in her most varied moods, rising above the commonplace—brilliant, versatile and vivacious, suddenly dropping to indescribable depths of pathos as only a French Woman can!

This book is not a novel; although she writes about herself and her family it is certainly not an autobiography. It is rather a collection of certain incidents; each incident in the book is lifted out of the prosaic, commonplace of everyday life and imbued with a grotesque reality, so real that it hovers very near the border line of carricature.

She paints her characters with the consummate skill of an artist, with whimsical tenderness and with studied precision. Her elder brother Achille has "Chestnut hair and bluish-green eyes, and a purple mouth which only smiled at us and at some pretty girls. "Her other half-brother Leo composed epitaphs out of pure artistic delight and loves graveyards" as others are fond of French-gardens, waterfalls, or kitchen-gardens."

No less amazing are the other principal characters. Her father with one leg amputated, with his sardonic humour; who devoured the works of Zola but prohibited his children from reading them for the usual reasons, and who when he quarrelled with his wife (whom he loved with almost classical devotion) referred to her as "That Woman"! And then her mother, brave stoical and hardy, with the indomitable spirit of the eternal woman, whose anxious voice comes back to Colette from out of the dim past, crying with the solicitude of an audacious mother. "Where are the children? Where are the Children?"

With all its merits this book, however, is apt to become very boring at times—indeed it is sometimes almost painfully boring especially when the descriptions are long and tedious and the flowers (the delight of all feminine writers!) are sprinkled all through the book with more generosity than is really necessary. "Madame Lachassagne's blooming wall canopied them and us with wistaria, Laburnum, scented lime a flat whorled clematis cluster, and red-fruited yew...." All this is infinitely artistic; but too much of it is apt to make very painful reading. The book is recommended by "The Book Society"

ENVER KUREISHI.

Prosperity And Depression

This book, written by an economist of international reputation deals with one of the most important technical problems in the whole economic field—that of business cycles and the recurrence of period of prosperity and depression.

The book is the first stage in an enquiry by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League into this problem. Its objects are to analyse existing theories of the business cycle and consider how far they are self-consistent, to find out what grounds they have in common and where they are incompatible, to eliminate certain hypotheses which are untenable, to show where further research is needed to clear up obscure points. analysis of these theories shows that a much greater hormony on certain important points between writers of different schools of thought exists than the superficial observer might believe—the natural tendency being for writers to emphasize difference rather than stress points of agreement. Having thus cleared the ground, the author is in a position to attempt a synthesis and development of the existing theories in so far as they can be synthesised, at the same time indicating points where it is not yet possible to formulate definite explanations. The next stage in the investigation of the Economic Intelligence Service will be the application as far as possible of quantitative testes to the various hypotheses and explanations which have been put forward.

The book thus falls into two distinct parts. Part I gives in six chapters a systematic analysis of the principal theories. To facilitate comparison, the theories are examined as far as possible under the following heads: general characteristics; explanation of upswing (prosperity); explanation of the upper turning point (or crisis explanation of the downswing (depression); explanation of the lower turning-point (revival); reasons given for recurrence, periodicity, etc.; international complications.

The main theories dealt with in these six chapters are those which explain the cycle as due to variations in the flow of money, various types of over-investment theories (emphasising mainly the tendency to over-develop industries producing capital goods); under-consumption or over-saving theories; psychological theories; harvest theories

Parte II attempts a synthesis and development of existing theories; it does not claim to give an entirely new theory, the purpose being rather to evolve order out of the conflict of views and to present a synthesis which may secure agreement between schools of thought. The author believes that a general theory can be evolved which will be of practical value in explaining the most important aspects of the business cycle. He discusses the definition and measurement of the business cycle, then analyses the mechanism of the process of extension and contraction and examines the turning points in the cycle (the crisis and the revival). He takes the view that any economic system organised on the lines of our present individualistic money price economy is liable to cumulative processes of expansion and contraction particularly on account of the fluctuating profitability of investment. Stress is laid, however, on certain aggravat... ...tors such as costrigid... & ... ...nstability

... The final ch... ...d to the internation... ...spects of the trade cycle, an attempt being made here to combine two branches of modern economic theory which up till now have been developed on separate lines.

Despite the difficulties of the subject, the book will prove of interest even for those who are not familiar with the general literature of the subject.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The Legendary Architect—Fashions "Ideals" For The Home—The Town Hall Exhibition—Index To Minds Plutocratic And De-Nationalised,—"The Ordinary Man" Is Bemused—And The Poor—Are Not In The Picture—Institute Of Architects Divorced—From Contacts With—National Realities Demands, Aspirations.

"The Ideal Home Exhibition," as it is fondly labelled by the Indian Institute of Architects, is, the President of the Institute assures, "entirely planned and organised by a Committee of Architects". This verbal assurance was necessary. Outside their word which we are asked to take for their deed, there is next to nothing in the exhibition at the Town Hall to suggest that the architect has either understood or answered the national spirit of the age. As a sober, indisputable, fact the architect as a leader of artistic re-creative, enterprise remains a legendary notion in the exhibition. His presence in the exhibition is conspicuous by his absence. It is a sad paradox. It is true, nevertheless. The exhibition does not "dispel" the idea, which the President of the Institute hopes it would,—that the architect is busy with things "for rich clients and not for the use of the ordinary man."

The "Ordinary Man"

Is Be-Mused

On the contrary, "the combined energy and manufactures of the many firms" and the "modern equipments" to which he makes such touching reference in the "Souvenir" of the exhibition succeed only in bemusing the "ordinary man" who seeks in vain the informed vision and workmanship of the architect conscientious in his vocation and conscious of his national responsibilities. That alone could have given meaning to the flashy, assemblage of shop interiors at the Town Hall.

Vital Issues

Side-Tracked

This is not meant to be, and should not be, disparagement to the brave young architects whose enthusiasm for the exhibition has shattered the thick-crusted pessimism, or rather the inertia, of many of the older generation of architects whose clever excuses postponed from year to year all definitely educative and vital contacts with the public. Readers of this page know something of the kind of wisdom and procedure by which the Institute has for years endeavoured to sidetrack almost every vital issue that influences the daily architectural conditions of civic life.

Ins[illegible]

T[illegible]know how [illegible] "purdah" negotiations of the Institute have led it to resign its legitimate civic initiative, particularly in regard to questions like town-planning, to bodies like the W.I.A.A. naturally restricted and mostly alien to the architectural outlook and demands. There was no reason whatever for the Institute of Architects to indulge in indirect methods of representation and to chose for itself humbly the place of the second fiddle. The series of lectures and the journal of the Institute have similarly fought shy with inexplicable consistence of practical discussion of architectural imporance. The invitation to popular lay personalities to speak at the Institute often graced only by "students" was easy publicity for those elderly statesmen of the Institute too busy with their own affairs to think or work out anything less abstract or politely innocuous.

The Initiative,

Its Wrong Direction

Consequently, the present exhibition is greatly creditable to them. It has stirred the placid atmosphere reigning in the Institute. It is the initiative step. But it need not be and should not be in the wrong direction. Incidentally, the world in which the Institute has circumscribed its activities naturally accepts the present exhibition at the "first" home exhibition in the city. In fact, that is not so. However that may be let us proceed to examine the outlook which animates the exhibition and gives it characteristic direction.

We must remember that the outlook of the organisers of the present exhibition is one that seeks to decide and establish nothing less comprehensive than the "ideals" for our homes. That is to say, they seek to influence, mould, the most vitally intimate norms, shall one say, of national service, social art and cultural aspirations. Presumably, in theory, they have apparently the right to do so. But before they secure that right their title and their credentials deserve the closest scrutiny at the hands of those who feel convinced that the nation's destiny and international status are stirred and crystallised by the ideals which inspire and guide its homes.

National Implications

Of The Exhibition.

What are exactly the national ideals, if any, that have prompted the present exhibition at the Town Hall? The President of the Institute has indicated them clearly. His foreword to the "Souvenir" and his speech at the opening of the exhibition leave little ground for doubt. The exhibition is in strict and sad conformity with those "ideals." The President of the Institute is "glad" and "proud" to give "the lead to the rest of India" by bringing "within the ken of each one of us" the "latest devices." He has not enough words to describe their magnitude. He falters significantly when he realises that an architect is expected to be at least something more than a mere loud-speaker for "latest devices." "raw materials" or "modern equipments" and furniture. He is emphatic about the results of the "latest devices," which he believes would make the "vital" environment of our lives, more comfortable, more modern, more congenial". But he reaches bathos when he ends with the remark that the "vital" environment of our homes bolstered up with "latest devices" would be "perhaps more artistic.' Observe carefully the qualifying note and the slow tempo of the final remark.

The Architect's

"Perhaps"

One need not at this moment examine the intellectual outlook of the architect who seeks, as an architect, to build homes with the "latest devices" and expects "vital" environment, "congenial" and "modern" which would be "perhaps more artistic.' One need not at this stage discuss with the eminent architect the "modern" social outlook or fundamentals of art. But one has a right to know where exactly is the distinction between an architect and the engineer contractor, dealer in building materials and equipment, decorator and furniture maker if the architect choses to be "perhaps more artistic?"

Uninformed

Visitor

The exhibition at the Town Hall mirrors faithfully the mental make-up characteristic of those who direct the Indian Institute of Architects. It is least informative and least educative for "the ordinary man" precisely at the point where he needs guidance and enlightenment from the architects most. No leading architect from the Institute has obviously taken the trouble or thought it worthwhile, to compose sketches, plans, elevations, perspective if not measured models, for the specific purpose of educating or informing the "ordinary men." The few architectural photographs and drawings transferred from the offices to the exhibition succeed only in muddling the bewildered attention of the "ordinary men." The "Souvenir" is just one more example of the pompous manner in which the architects have decided to underline their own importance. There is not one word or syllable in the "Souvenir" calculated to help the "ordinary man."

The Poor Not

In The Picture

If the "ordinary man" is bemused and bewildered the poor are not at all in the picture, the poor who, as the Premier rightly pointed out constitute "three-fourths of the vast population of Bombay who still live in single-room-tenements. However seemingly anxious and well-intentioned the President of the Institute may be to "dispel" the justly entrenched popular idea that the architect is too busy with "rich clients", to think or work for the "ordinary" or to be more clear, poor classes. In actual practice the members of the Indian Institute of Architects have not gone beyond the "latest devices" and the northern slopes of Malabar and Camballa Hills where these "modern" knick-knacks get the maximum of violent publicity. Where neither ideas or the ideals of the "ordinary man" or the dweller in one room tenement are seen or listened to.

Technical Knowledge Unemployed

For Civic Service

The Institute of Architects has been innocent of any serious projects for civic housing. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher has referred to the "technical knowledge" of the architects. He is neither the first nor the only one to make the request for employing that knowledge for truly civic porposes and services. But the Institute has hitherto remained immune to such requests. It has claimed, time and again, the privileges of its position but fought shy of its national responsibilities. It is unnecessary for the present to detail these unfortunate incidents. It would be enough to express the hope that the Premier's demand would evoke a better response from the Institute. No self-respecting, progressive, modern nation would tolerate ideals for the home that serve only as an index to minds plutocratic, denationalised and philistine.

National Designs

Sabotaged

If the poor are not, as they are quite clearly not, in the "ideal" home exhibition of the Institute at the Town Hall, equally drastically sabotaged are the architectural designs, compositions and achievements that have for centuries distinguished that nation's heights in international art and cultural prestige. Are we to understand that the nation's architectural experience has no meaning and less value for the Indian Institute of Architects?

Catalogue Reproduction,

Not Architecture

What is essentially the architectural difference between the present exhibition at the Town Hall and any similar shop interiors exhibition at a fourth-rate suburb in England? It could easily have happened there. What is the precise reason for such efforts in India? It is futile to conjure up the "modern" bogey. Fortunately, principles of architecture have reached a stage where one can distinguish between modern creative artistic, social and "functional" and "regional" architecture and those jerry-built super structures that are loudly, blatantly and quite unmistakably, crudely "modern" in their manner of advertising building material, equipment and catalogue of "latest devices".

Paul Robeson Leaves West End Stage To Join Working Class Theatre

Paul Robeson, famous Negro actor, film star and concert hall artist, recently announced his intention of leaving the West End stage and joining the working-class theatre. He will act for the Unity Theatre Club, a rapidly developing theatre of the British Labour movement, in London and the provinces.

In this interview with Philip Bolsover he gives some of his reasons for this decision.

"When I sing 'Let My People Go,'" said Paul Robeson slowly, feeling for words, seeking expression to convey just the emphasis he needed, "I want it in future to mean more than it has meant before.

"It must express the need for freedom not only of my own race. That's only part of a bigger thing. But of all the working-class—here, in America, all over. I was born of them. They are my people. They will know what I mean."

There is no doubt they will know. For in the momentary utterance of those four words not sung but spoken, reinforced only by the gesture of a hand, Robeson did bring into a quiet room in a side street off the Strand, something of the tragedy of oppression, something of the long cry for liberty louder to-day than ever.

"When I step on to a stage in future," Paul Robeson said, leaning forward in his chair, "I go on as a representative of the working-class. I work with the consciousness of that in my mind. I share the richness they can bring to art I approach the stage from that angle."

There is no doubt that he will. The reason why makes a long story.

* * *

The story begins years ago, when a small Negro boy lived in "a tumble-down shack that would be condemned in any country in the world to-day."

The boy's father carted ashes and collected junk, but looked to his children's education. The boy himself later worked in the kitchen of an hotel. He was brought up among people who were labourers, porters of one kind or another. His brothers and sisters were workers

He earned his way through college, as one can in the United States: became a fine athlete; found his talent for singing and acting, went into the theatre; strove continuously to improve the lot of his own race by his work, both on the stage and off: studied folklore; learned languages; became a concert hall artist and film star known to millions. But he never forgot the boy who lived in the shack and worked in the kitchen—nor the people the boy lived and worked with.

Most of this Robeson described against the background of an increasing political consciousness. Sometimes he spoke quickly with tongue and eyes and hands, as an actor will; sometimes he paused to grope in memory for the trail, as it were, of political development that had led him to his present position.

* * *

"You see," he said, "this isn't a bolt out of the blue. Not a case of a guy suddenly sitting down and deciding that he wants to join a workers' theatre. It began when I was a kid—a working-class kid living in that shack. It went on from that beginning.

"Films," he added, "films eventually brought the whole thing to a head.

"I shan't do any more films after the two that are being finished now. Not unless I can get a cast-iron story—the kind that can't be twisted in the making. There's room for short independent films. I might try to do those. But for the rest, I'll just wait until the right story comes along, either here or abroad.

"I thought I could do something for the Negro race on the films; show the truth about them—and about other people too. I used to do my part and go away feeling satisfied. Thought everything was O.K. Well, it wasn't. Things were twisted and changed—distorted. They didn't mean the same.

"That made me think things out. It made me more conscious politically.

"One man can't face the film companies. They represent about the biggest aggregate of finance capital in the world—that's why they make their films that way. So no more films for me."

* * *

"Joining Unity Theatre," said Robeson, "means identifying myself with the working-class. And it gives me the chance to act in plays that say something I want to say about things that must be emphasized."

Robeson will still go on with his concert tours—they are in many ways as important as is his support of Unity Theatre. There was a note of jubilation in his voice when he said that for some time the type of audience at his concerts had been changing; it was now almost completely working-class and lower middle class, especially in the provinces.

"I like singing for those audiences," he said reminiscently, "There's sympathy between us—I sing better for them. I shall like acting for them.

"I sang in drawing-rooms once, but that was different. Like being on show all the time. We didn't get on well."

* * *

"If I go into an expensive restaurant," said Robeson, suddenly taking a new angle, "I see people stiffen and sit up. They say: "What's that coloured guy doing in here?"

He stiffened and sat up. He became a whole restaurant full of starchy British "upper class," staring at an interloper.

"They'd like to throw me out," he said, simply, "but they think I'd make trouble. I should."

And at that moment one knew why they didn't try to throw him out. Their pride would have been far less than his; theirs the loss of dignity.

"But look what happens when I go into a provincial town Drivers get off their trucks to shake hands. Guys working on buildings come and have a word.

"'Hullo, Paul,' they shout.

"'I got a record of yours,' they say."

He grinned and gave a deep chuckle.

"I get on fine with those fellows. We know each other. Those are the people I come from. And they understand what I sing."

* * *

"I've managed to gain some success," said Paul Robeson, "but there are thousands who haven't had the chance. It's not enough for one to me able to do it; I want everyone to have the chance.

"The way things are it seems to me that from the artistic point of view there's an immense waste of talent—a waste of people who are not allowed to develop and use all that's in them. And from every point of view there is a loss of human dignity and hope and happiness.

"So I'm joining a working-class theatre."

He: "I never see you eating chocolates nowadays."

His Fiancee: "No, I've pretty nearly got out of the habit since I've been going out with you."

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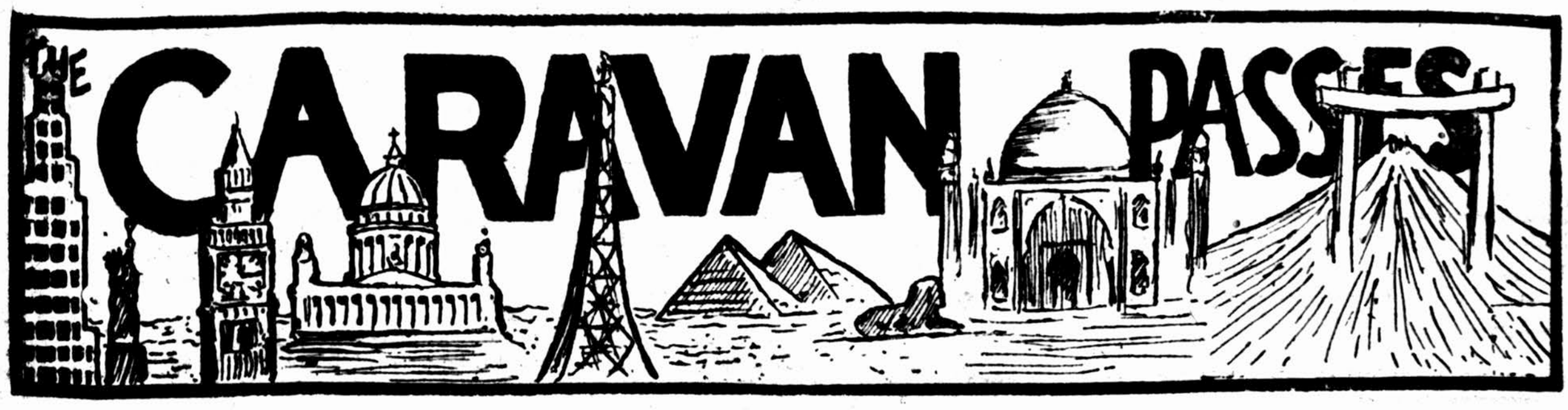

WEEK'S NEWS AT A GLANCE

INDIAN NEWS

NOVEMBER 7.

The Maharaja of Bikaner reiterated his belief in Federation and urged safeguards in the interest of the States, at a banquet given by him in honour of H. E. the Viceroy.

The main outlines of the Wardha Educational Scheme sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi were explained by the Madras Minister of Public Information at a Conference of the Madras International Fellowship. He announced that the country would be given an opportunity to examine the Wardha Educational Scheme.

NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has resigned the presidentship of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The new Tatas' Bombay-Delhi Air Service was inaugurated by Sir Thomas Stewart. when two planes left Delhi on Monday morning and arrived in Bombay in the afternoon on the same day.

Gandhiji has expressed his readiness to issue an appeal for an All-India fund to give relief to released detenus.

NOVEMBER 9.

Mahatma Gandhi had an interview for two hours with Sir John Anderson, and the topic of discussion mainly centred on relief to political prisoners and detenus. There will be no further interview, and no official statement will be issued.

An appeal for industrial peace was made by the Governor of Bombay in reply to an address presented by the Chamber of Commerce.

At the Guruvayur Temple-Entry Conference, a resolution was passed advocating "satyagraha" at Guruvayur, if the Madras Government did not take action to throw open the temple to all Hindus within six months

---

Mr. J. Sivashamugham, a Harijan Congress Member has been unanimously elected Mayor of Madras.

NOVEMBER 10.

In reply to Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pandit Jawaharlal explains that the Working Committee has taken no disciplinary action, but merely considered, accepted and expressed its own opinion on the report of the Enquiry Committee.

The Government of Bombay have returned about 750 acres of land in their possession to original owners victimised during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Government of Bombay have asked the owners of forfeited lands in Bardoli whether they will relinquish their possession on the payment of their original price.

Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. (Central), sailed from Bombay for Mombasa on three months' lecture tour of the East and South Africa.

A meeting of the Bengal Cabinet was held and Ministers individually interviewed the Governor, sequel to Gandhi-Anderson discussions on the problem of detenus.

NOVEMBER 11.

Anti-War Day and Armistice Day celebrations took place in various centres in India. At Allahabad, the Congress President presided over a public meeting.

Pandit Jawaharlal intends to leave Calcutta on November 26, on an extensive tour of the Surma Valley.

The strike fever is spreading in Ahmedabad, and rowdy scenes are reported in the mill area.

Tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. MacDonald at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

NOVEMBER 12.

Batliwala, Bombay Socialist leader was found guilty by Nellore Sessions Judge and was sentenced to six months' on a charge of sedition.

Bhulabhai J. Desai was elected president of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

FOREIGN NEWS

NOVEMBER 5.

Sequel to the feeling of storm created by interested parties, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor have postponed their visit to America.

NOVEMBER 6.

A Protocol was signed in Rome, whereby Italy accedes as an original member to the German-Japanese Agreement against the Communist International concluded last November.

NOVEMBER 8.

The U. S. Agricultural Bureau's cotton crop report records an increase of 6,70,000 bales over last month's figure.

NOVEMBER 9.

The Soviet Ambassador informed Count Ciano, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Russia considered Italian adhesion to the Anti-Communist Pact as an unfriendly act.

The Polish Ambassador also called on Count Ciano and discussed the Pact.

Mr. H. W. Tilman has been selected to lead the Mt. Everest Expedition in 1938.

NOVEMBER 10.

Ex-Premier, MacDonald died at sea 'en route' to South America for a health trip. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, his son, received the sad news at Brussels, while he was attending the Far Eastern Conference. Their Majesties and Queen Mary sent messages of sympathy to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and tributes to the memory of the dead have been given by leading statesmen of the world.

The French authorities are faced with a crisis in North Africa and they believe that the agitation among Moroccan nationalists is fomented and subsidised by foreign political influences interested in spreading trouble in French North Africa, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, and other Muslim countries.

Lord Lothian will be leaving London for India next week for a six weeks' comprehensive tour to study the problem of land tenure.

NOVEMBER 11

The solemnity of cenotaph ceremony was disturbed by an alleged lunatic, who broke through the crowd and proceeded towards the King shouting "Down with war; Stop all Hypocrisy". Police took the man in custody.

The nobel prize for literature has been awarded this year to M. Roger Martin du Gard a French writer.

Lord and Lady Brabourne left London for India.

A British Government Agent will be appointed at Salamanca, and an agent of General Franco will be received in London.

A new world speed record for land 'plane is claimed by Doctor Wurster, who flew at a speed of over 600 kilometres an hour.

Queen Mary visited Mr. Gladstone Solomon Exhibition of Paintings.

Curfew order has again been imposed on Jerusalem sequel to terrorist outrages.

Sino-Japanese War

NOVEMBER 7

The Japanese drive on Shanghai front is proving successful. Japanese troops in the South have crossed the river Whangpoo, while those in the West are reported to have spanned Sochow Creek. The Chinese have evacuated Pootung.

Rumours of an early settlement of the crisis through German mediation are current in Berlin, though General Chiang Kai-Shek is definitely opposed to direct negotiations with Japan without the guarantee of other powers.

NOVEMBER 8.

Reports of peace move over the head of the Brussels Conference were denied 'in toto' by General Chiang Kai-Shek in an interview to the Press. He also expressed the fear that any direct settlement without effective guarantees by powers would be easily violated by Japan.

What is believed to be one of the last battle for Shanghai is raging on the western front where the Japanese forces have pounded the Chinese lines. Japanese 'planes are reported to have bombed Tiensin-Nanking Express causing over 200 casualties. The Chinese contest every inch of Japanese advance on Taiuanfu.

NOVEMBER 9.

The vanguard of the advancing Japanese forces occupied Hungjao aerodrome. The Japanese are reported to have captured Kiangkiao.

The Japanese have launched an attack on the Chinese city of Nantao. Chinese dispatches claim that the Japanese are withdrawing to the North of the Chang River

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NOVEMBER 10.

An assurance that Japan will fully respect the vested rights and interests and interests of third Powers in China has been given by General Natsui (Japan).

NOVEMBER 11.

After a day of intensive shelling the Japanese are virtually the masters of Nantao.

Mr. Pembroke Stephens, Special War Correspondent of the "Morning Post," was killed while observing war operations.

An outline of the Japanese peace terms shows that they are such as would make China completely subservient to Japan without technically violating the official assertion that Japan has no territorial ambition on China.

General Matsui, Japanese Commander-in-Chief in Shanghai, accused the authorities of International Settlement and the French concession of each of neutrality throughout Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Far Eastern Conference

NOVEMBER 7.

The Far Eastern Conference approved of the draft memorandum to Japan and dispatched the same.

NOVEMBER 8.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar is representing India at the Brussels Conference as Lord Zetland's nominee

---

NOVEMBER 9.

The Soviet Representative, M. Litvinov sprang a surprise by announcing to return to Moscow. It is understood that this is a protest at the attempts to squeeze Russia out of the proposed Steering Committee and its smaller Mediation Committee. The Soviet also resents the possibility of Italy being elected to these committees although the Soviet is a more interested party.

The Japanese Cabinet has decided to postpone the decision regarding the second invitation to Brussels Conference.

NOVEMBER 10.

After M. Spaak had announced that Japanese reply to the invitation to attend the Far East Conference would reach Brussels on Friday, the Conference was adjourned till Saturday.

NOVEMBER 12.

Japan has declined to participate in the Brussels Conference.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Religious and Glazed Picture Postcards for sale. Samples against Rupee one. R. Moses & Co., Jacob Circle, Bombay. (9347)

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Consumptive Patients Kept on "Exclusive Curdled Milk Diet" with "Gold Treatment" improve rapidly. Obtain particulars from Lacto Therapy Institute, Sion, Bombay, 22. (9340)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Prof. Gill, Gateway Hotel, Mahendra Mansion, Fort, Bombay. An unsolicited testimonial speaks for itself:—Prof. Gill told me my fortune and I was astonished to the accuracy of his foretellings. Prof. has supernatural Powers. I safely recommend him to those who are interested. B. N. Sircar, Pr. Cinema (Calcutta). Consult:—2 to 6 p.m. (R9366)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Guaranteed cloths and silks. Apply to Excelsior Weaving Products Co., Mapoyil, Calicut. (9346)

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Steel Cabinet, Wardrobes, Safe. Zunda Cabinet, Glassware, etc.

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW (MONDAY), at 3 P.M. (S.T.), at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Household furniture, American cottage Piano, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Godrej and other safes, Wardrobes, Remington portable typewriter, etc.

SECOND LL. B. EXAM. RESULTS

RESULTS OF THE SECOND LL.B. EXAMINATION HELD BY THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY WERE ANNOUNCED TO-DAY. THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES WERE DECLARED SUCCESSFUL:

I CLASS.

298 A. K. Shah, 323 D. M. Wagh.

II CLASS

T. Aguiar; V. G. Apte; G. M. A. Baig; L. G. Bhole; C. D. Chaudhary; S. C. Chhatrapati; L. C. Clerk; K. S. J. Dalal; H. S. Daruvala; B. L. Desai; D. K. Desai; G. M. Divekar; E. D'Souza; R. S. Gae; T. S. Gokhale; M. M. Hebbar; I. H. Kaji; P. V. Kale; V. A. Karandikar; B. V. Karmarkar; A. G. Kazi; R. M. Kenchanagoudar; T. F. Khambati; A. M. Lakhani; C. R. Maniar; H. N. Mazumdar; D. C. Mehta; S. U. Mehta; S. M. Mehta; S. K. J. Modi; S. A. H. Molvi; G. L. Nene; M. V. Nerurkar; B. D. Padwal; M. B. Palekar; M. I. Pattani; A. M. Peshimam; S. R. Ramaswamiyengar; C. S. Ramaswamy; R. M. Shah; S. H. Shah; F. M. Shaikh; M. A. Tavaria; P. S. Thacker; V. Uchil; S. D. Vaude; S. G. Vasudeo; B. M. Vyas; N. S. Acharya; S. V. Alatoor; B. S. Balyada; S. Belavadi; S. R. Bhise; R. M. Birla; K. V. Bodani; S. Bollapalli, B. A. Daftardar; P. V. Dandekar; N. S. Deshpande; V. K. Deshpande; R. S. Godbole; M. K Kale; V. H. Kambagi; S. S. Kanbargimath; K. C. Kaladkar; Y D Kshirsagar; S. B. Kulkarny; R. S. Mathagondapally; S. H. Mehta; A. B. Mutha; S. G. Natu; R. B. Navle; B. N. Patil; R. C. Patil; S. D. Patil; S. M. Patne; B G. Phadke; K. K. Sathe; M. B. Shelke; S. D. Shethji; V. S. Shetty; B. V. Siddhaye; G. K. Sohoni; P. V. Sundaravaradulu; A. N. Surpuria; A. G. Tambe; D. M. Tambekar; B. S. Tilloo; S. B. Vankudre; H. K. Bhatt; K. S. Chhanesra; A. M. Dave; L. J. Dave; J. M. Majmudar; P. P. Mehd; M. M. Patel; R. H. Patel; S. B. Patel; B. G. Shah; B. P. Shah; J. M. Shah; V. K. Upadhyaya; B. L. Aggarwal; P. K. Harchandani; M. L. Jethmalani; T. W. Kalani; D. T. Manghani; A. S. Motwani.

PASS

K B Achai, R B Bapat, E M Baria, S B Bhat, M A Bhatewara, J. H. Bhawe, A. D. Chitnis, C. N. Deodhar, R. M. Desai, T D Deshpande, D Fernandes, B. S. Gadgil B. D. Gatne, P. M. Ghore, R. N. Hebbar, S S Joglekar, S M Kaikini, V K Kale, V B Kirtane, S V Lele, L G Mankermi, H J Mehta, G D Moghe, Sarala Kanaialal Munshi, B Muthu, V S Mysore, B B Naik, M N Naik, N P Nirmel, H J Pandya, J D Parikh, S A Patwardhan, N C Pavri, V A Pitale, H V Prabhu, B N Puttaswamy, A N Rege, V R Setra, C M Shah, H A Shaikh D G Shinde, M S Shinde, T G Srinivasa Iyengar, C D Vin, C J Vyas, S D Wadia, V S Wagle, V.C. Angadi, R.P. Bhagwat, W.G. Bhagwat, Y.V. Dandekar, S. V. Datar, N. R. Dayama, R. H. Desai, R.R. Deshmukh, K. V. Ganpule, R.R. Jamadade, S. G. Joshi, N. R. Kher, V. G. Kher, D. S. Kulkarni, M.B. Lingadhally, P. K. Mehta, M.N. Memane, B. J. Patel, G.S. Pathak, N. S. Pathak, K. S. Patil, K. S. Rajguru, K. H. P. Rao, D.C. Sabadra, H.B. Somani, A.G. Vaidya, P.P. Vaidya, S. D. Yarnalkar, K.G. Yerawadekar, V.H. Avashia, N.R. Chhipa, R.M. Gandhi, U. A. Majmundar, C.C. Parikh, C. S. Patel, K.-V. N. Patel, A.C. Shah, K.M. Sheth, M.H. Thaker, K. S. Vahia, B.N. Mulchandani.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahavir Someshwar Pandya and Tulji Shanker Daya Shanker were arrested by the Bombay Police on charges of cheating and forgery.

The police, in their remand application, stated that the accused presented a draft for Rs. 5,000 to a partner in the firm of Puri Bapulal Trikamlal Shroff. The draft was issued by the Baroda Bank, Ahmedabad Branch. The complainant became suspicious and instituted enquiries.

It is alleged that the figures in the draft were altered by the use of chemicals.

When enquiries were made at the Baroda Bank it was learnt that the draft in question was dated November 11 in favour of C. B. Mehta for Rs. 28-3 and not for Rs. 5,000.

As the police wanted time for further enquiries, the Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody till November 27.

Several cases of theft of gold bars have occurred in Sheikh Memon Street.

This statement was emphasised to-day by an officer of the Princes Street Police Staton when he applied before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a remand of B. Balya Balya and Rahmji Ragho to police custody. The accused were arrested yesterday on a charge of theft of a piece of gold weighing 12-1|2 tolas, valued at Rs. 850.

The police officer stated that a Commission Agent went to the shop of Gordhandas Jamnadas at Sheikh Memon Street to sell a piece of gold weighing 12 1|2 tolas. He took out the gold piece from a tin box and placed it before the gold tester of the shop. In the meanwhile the two accused came to the shop. Accused Balya casually took the gold piece and it is alleged passed it on to the Second accused. The latter put it in his pocket when the complainant becoming suspicious raised an alarm. The accused were arrested.

The p. officer further stated that several thefts of a similar nature had taken place in Sheikh Memon Street.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till November 27.

The dying declaration of Mohamed Shah Mahomed, who died yesterday at the hospital, was read to-daey before the coroner's Court when an inquest was held.

It was alleged that he jumped from the third floor of a building and susteined serious injuries.

The deceased, in his declaration stated that he was thrown out from the third floor of a building by one Noorbai. The deceased stated that he was on friendly terms with Noorbai since the last five years and that he went to her room on November 11. But suddenly there was some quarrel between them on that day. At that time he was standing near a window. Noorbai is then stated to have lifted and thrown him down.

Noorbai, in her evidence denied the allegations made against her by the deceased. It was true, she said that she was friendly with the deceased for the last five years. On November 9, when the deceased went to her place, she told him that no more he was a welcome to her house. He again went to her house on November 11. She again warned him not to visit her house. The deceased, is then stated to have told her "I will show you a lesson" and then he jumped down through the window.

After two more witnesses were examined, the inquest was adjourned.

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MAHATMA AND BENGAL MINISTERS

Premier Huq On "Wild Rumours"

CALCUTTA, November 13.

In a statement to the Press, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, says:

"Wild rumours are afloat in Calcutta that Ministers are desirous of an interview with Mahatma Gandhi. I do not understand why all these irresponsible statements are appearing in the Press. We saw Mahatma Gandhi on the eve of our departure for Darjeeling on October 27 and after that none of us has sought an interview with Mahatma Gandhi except the Hon. Mr. Sarkar who has been interviewing Gandhiji personally.

So far as we are concerned it may be that if circumstances require there may be an interview between Mahatma Gandhi and some of the Ministers, but nothing has been settled as yet. The statements appearing in the Press about particular Ministers going to see Mahatma Gandhi on particular dates are, therefore, entirely incorrect"—A. P.

MAHATMA POSTPONES DEPARTURE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has decided to stay in Calcutta for another three or four days.

This, it is believed, is the outcome of a visit paid to him at eleven this morning by Mr. N. R Sarkar, Finance Minister, Bengal, who handed to him a document from Sir Nazimuddin the Home Minister

It is further understood that soon afterwards a telegram was sent to Kumar Debendralal Khan of Narajole, who is now at Midnapore informing him that Mahatma Gandhi had postponed his departure from Calcutta and that his proposed visit to the Hijli Detention Camp "en route" to Wardha had also been deferred for a few days.

The final decision regarding his movements is likely to be reached on Tuesday.—A. P.

STRIKE WAVE SPREADS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, 13.

The strike situation shows no signs of improvement. It is nearly a week since strike in individual mills have started. he number of mills affected is steadily increasing and has now reached ten.

Though originally the operatives of the weaving sections only went on strike, the affected mills have now been compelled to close down in other departments also.

Some mills are trying to work with new men but have not succeeded.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary to the Bombay Premier, states that he did not issue the recent Press statement on the labour situation and that it was issued by the Acting Secretary of the Labour Association.—A.P.

"Bombay Akhbar And Kom Rakshak"

An advance copy of the "Bombay Akhbar and Kom-Rakshak", Bombay's new Sunday weekly which will be on sale in Bombay from to-day, is sent us for review. It is edited and owned by Khan Saheb Maneck H. Dadachanji, an experienced journalist. The first number contains a number of congratulatory messages, and also "blessings" from Dr. Kurtkoti wishing the venture "every success". There is a large number of articles.

The paper is profusely illustrated. Considering his experience as a journalist of long standing, it is safe to presume Mr. Dadachanji will strive to make the paper a useful organ of public service. We wish it every success.

WELLINGTON

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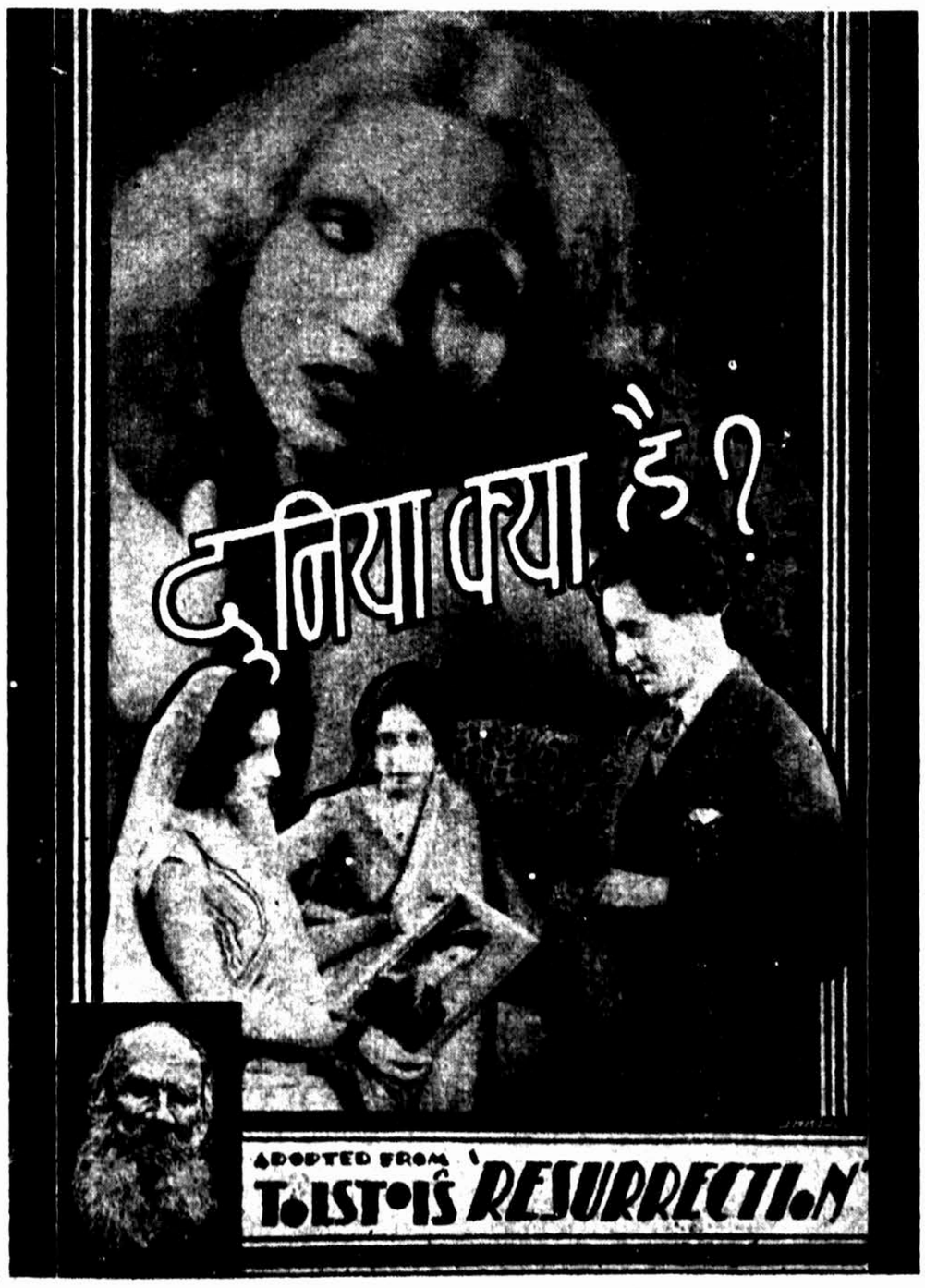

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AT THE MAJESTIC
CINEMA GIRGAON

To-day 4 Shows at 2-30, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.

TO-DAY Morning Show at 10 a. m.
English Picture
"RAINBOW ON RIVER"

Futility Of Direct Negotiations

Dr. Koo Urges Withholding Supplies Of War Material To Japan

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13.

In view of the Japanese rejection of the Conference's advances in the Sino-Japanese conflict, Dr. Wellington Koo, at to-day's meeting of the Conference, asked if the conference would not decide to withhold supplies of the war material to Japan, and extend aid to China. He expressed the opinion that the perpetual dual diplomacy practised by the Japan Foreign Office and Army, in their dealings with China, had convinced China of the danger and futility of direct negotiations.

The Conference met at 11-20 a.m. The Japanese reply, declining the invitation to confer with the Sub-Committee of the Conference was first read.

Dr. Koo declared that after ten days' effort, the Conference found itself back where it had started. Japan's latest reply had given another blunt refusal to collaborate in the interests of peace. Neither a spirit of conciliation nor soft words had been of any avail.

EDEN'S EMPHASIS

Mr. Eden emphasised that His Majesty's Government would have welcomed Japanese co-operation with the Conference, and would have been glad to hear a statement of her views from Japan. Such an exchange of views would have been a helpful means of reaching an agreed settlement in the Far East. The British Government were profoundly convinced that true and fruitful international relations, would only result from a general acceptance of the International Law and added "We do not accept that dislike for Government and political institutions in one Nation justifies another interfering by force in its internal affairs. To admit that will be to deny the right to each Nation to live its own life in peace and freedom."

Mr. Norman Davis declared "if the conception of a change by violence should prevail, we should be faced by international anarchy M. Delbos asserted that the peace of the world was bound up in respect for international law.

The Conference adjourned at 4-30 p.m.—Reuter.

JAP TROOPS ENCIRCLE SETTLEMENT

SHANGHAI, Nov. 12.

With the Japanese occupation of Nantao, all non-Japanese are now confined within the foreign administered areas encircled by the Japanese troops.

Japanese civilians, including women dressed in bright kimonos, are now freely entering parts of the settlement south of the Soochow Creek travelling in motor cars flying the Japanese flag.

IT IS GENERALLY RECOGNISED THAT THIS MIGHT AT ANY MOMENT OCCASION AN INCIDENT WHICH MIGHT BE THE SIGNAL FOR STRONG ACTION BY THE JAPANESE ARMY.—Reuter.

JAPAN TO ENGAGE IN MASS BOMBING

SHANGHAI, Nov. 12.

Having turned the Chinese Right flank and pushed back the Centre, the Japanese are now preparing to smash the Left flank between Kiating and Liuho which is still intact. Heavy Japanese troop movements are progressing preparatory to this offensive.

In the meantime, Japanese planes are dropping leaflets among inhabitants in Soochow warning them to evacuate the town by midnight. This action is taken as an indication that the Japanese intend to engage in mass bombing the entire town with its population of 2,00,000. It is estimated that 20,000 wounded Chinese troops are in the City which served as a base for Chinese operations in Shanghai area.—Reuter.

Kianting In Japanese Hands

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13.

Kiangting, the former pivot of the Chinese defence is now in Japanese hands, according to a Japanese communique.—Reuter.

BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED?

HONG KONG, Nov. 13.

The British Steamer "Kaiying" en route to this place from Saigon was stopped by the Japanese last night. Authorities are investigating the reports that the vessel has been seized.—Reuter.

LATER.

The report that the steamer "Kaiying" was stopped by the Japanese is unfounded. "Kaiying" was held up by typhoon and the brief message from shop, announcing this fact, was misinterpreted.—Reuter.

Britain Stands For Peace

Make Another Effort To Remove Suspicion Between Nations, Appeals Chamberlain At Edinburgh

LONDON, November 12.

IN A SPEECH AT EDINBURGH MR. CHAMBERLAIN LAID EMPHASIS ON THE FACT THAT BRITAIN STANDS FOR PEACE AND THAT IT WAS NOW TIME TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT TO REMOVE SUSPICION BETWEEN NATIONS WHICH, HE WAS SURE, WOULD GET IMMENSE RESPONSE.

He paid tribute to the late Rt. Hon. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as a great patriot.

He described the Labour Party's scheme to increase old-age pensions as perfectly impracticable and said it was supposed that Great Britain was at present more prosperous than any other great industrial country We must expect a certain amount of ups and downs but he saw no sign of a setback in the immediate future or indeed for some considerable time to come.

Referring to the suggestion that a slump will follow the completion of the rearmament programme, Mr. Chamberlain said the end of the rearmament programme was not yet in sight. He was very much afraid that it would occupy us for some long years. Anyhow the end was not likely to be an abrupt cessation.

Continuing Mr. Chamberlain said Government's general principles were **"the promotion of British interests, the protection of the lives of British nationals, the maintenance of peace and the promotion of friendly relations with other nations who are willing to reciprocate our friendly feeling and who will keep those rules of international conduct without which there can be no security and stability."**

It seemed to him that it was time that another effort was made to see if it was not possible to remove fears and suspicions by closer examination of their origin.

Such an effort would not be a sign of weakness as Britain was strong and was getting stronger daily.

He concluded that he had faith in human nature, and therefore, he believed there would be a ready response to such an appeal.—Reuter.

Anti-Comintern Bloc To Be Strengthened

TOKIO: Nov. 13.

The Foreign Office is considering the recognition of General Franco according to "Asahi Shimbun," which says that the recognition did not materialise hitherto owing to the delicate international relations involved, but is favoured by influential circles as a means to strengthen the anti-Comintern bloc.

The paper adds that a formal recognition is regarded merely as a matter of time.—Reuter.

VERITABLE ARMOURY DISCOVERED!

JERUSALEM, Nov. 13.

The police dogs led the searchers to a villa in an orchard, on the outskirts of Bethlehem, where a veritable arsenal and ammunition factory was unearthed.

The police discovered couches and cupboards with false bottoms concealing revolvers, fuses, detonators, gunpowder, tools for the manufacture of bombs and cartridges.

Several arrests have been made for suspected murder attempts.—Reuter.

The main gate of the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Azad Maidan, organised by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C., which will be opened on Saturday next.

Tennyson's In Strong Position

FIRST TEST MATCH AT LAHORE

India All Out For 121: Tourists 100 For 2 Wkts.

At the close of the opening day's play in the first Test match at Lahore, India's display was deplorably poor. Her hopes could only total 121 at the close of their first effort, the Yuvaraj of Patiala, alone appears to have been at home against the Tennysonian attack, having carried his bat for a valuable 41.

In reply to India's feeble show, the English touring side had scored 100 for the loss of 2 wickets.

GOVER'S 6 FOR 40.

A. R. Gover, the Surrey bowler and A. W. Wellard of Somerset were the cause of India's downfall, the former dismissing 6 for 40 and Wellard returned 3 for 39.

Unless extreme cricket luck favours India, the English side have the game well in hand.

LAHORE: Nov. 13.

Glorious weather favoured the start of the first "Test" match between Lord Tennyson's team and an All-India XI, at the Lawrence Garden Ground this morning.

Merchant brought his phalanx of batsmen early to nets for a shoulder-opening knock, and in this he showed good anticipation, because when at 10-40 a.m. he and Lord Tennyson tossed up, Merchant had the good fortune to win. Tennyson called "Tails" and the coin turned up "Heads." The wicket being perfect, Merchant naturally took the first knock, thereby giving India a big advantage.

Although the outfield was still slightly wet with the overnight dew, the pitch was dry and the mild sun was expected not to make any difference as the day wore on.

There was not much of a crowd at the start, but it kept on swelling as the morning advanced.

Going in with Hindlekar as his partner, Merchant took strike from Gover and opened his account with a single each from Gover and Wellard in their opening overs.

MERCHANT OUT.

Gover's pitching was very accurate and the three slips had little work to do as both batsmen played him with full face of the bat straight back. Gover moved up the short-legs, Wellard close in at a right angle to the wicket and Hardstaff to the right in front of the batsman slightly to the on. This was to block Merchant's famous hook stroke. Each batsman placed Gover through the ring for two, but off the last ball of Gover's third over Merchant made a very weak shot and gave Wellard a dolly little catch which the Somerset man took gratefully. (8—1—5)

Merchant had started so confidently that when he made his first bad stroke a groan went up from the crowd even before Wellard's big hands had closed over the ball.

AMARNATH SLASHES.

Hindlekar was the more impressive batsman during first hour. Amarnath slashed rather wildly at a couple of bumpers from Wellard and Gover, and was lucky not to touch them. On another occasion practically the whole field appealed for a catch at the wicket and the umpire Vishwanth—quite correctly as it seemed—ignored the appeal.

AMARNATH OUT FOR 6.

At the end of 55 minutes after Wellard had bowled six overs, Peter Smith came in his place, but Gover was kept on and this policy paid well as Amarnath was caught in the slips in his eighth over. The very previous ball, Hindlekar had edged a rather risky one past the third slip and Gover moved Lord Tennyson slightly to the right. Amarnath essayed to turn the next ball to fine leg. It came up on his body suddenly and going off the shoulder of the bat gave Lord Tennyson a very simple catch. (24—2—6)

Throughout his stay of 35 minutes Amarnath had batted very much unlike himself and appeared to be lucky that he was there so long at all.

JAI COMES IN.

With the advent of Jai there was again a Bombay Hindu Gymkhana pair at the wicket. Jai made the first convincing forward stroke of the match when ne drove Gover to off for a couple. Hindlekar was next caught in the slips but it was a no ball.

Hindlekar then drove on a full toss from Peter Smith to the boundary, the first four in 70 minutes.

After he had bowled nine overs, in which he took two wickets for 21 runs, Gover was taken off. It had been Gover at his deadliest.

When for the third time Jai allowed the ball to beat his bat he was not so lucky and Smith's appeal for l.b.w. was upheld by Umpire Sangster (43—3—5). Three wickets down in less than 75 minutes and England definitely on.

After the collapse of the opening batsmen, the confident manner in which Mushtaq Ali and the Yuvraj played the bowling was heartwarming to the spectators, whereas the English Captain in matches elsewhere had tried six and sometimes seven bowlers before lunch. He used only three up to five minutes before lunch to-day, bringing on Peebles for only one over before the process.

The Yuvraj cleverly evaded Gover's fizzers, several of which flashed past his turban, but the Prince had his own back when he squarecut the Surrey man grandly to the boundary. This stroke, the best of his innings, so far seemed to give the Yuvraj greater confidence, and lunging out, he drove Smith again splendidly to the off-boundary. Mushtaq, meanwhile, was jogging along in his own sure way, and at lunch both were not out with 21 and 27 respectively with the total at 93 for four.

GAME AFTER LUNCH

India continued to do badly after lunch, the fast bowlers being again the destructive agency. Gover opening again, got Mushtaq caught at the wicket, off his second delivery. Mushtaq attempted to turn a ball to leg and snicked it into Gibb's hands. (43|5|21). Mushtaq Ali was batting for 45 minutes.

Gibb dismissed two more batsmen from behind the stumps. At 99, Amarsingh gave an extremely difficult catch, low on the legside, and Gibbs throwing himself full length held it marvellously (99|6|2).

Leg-gliding Gover to the boundary Ramsingh who came in next sent up the century as a result of 135 minutes' play. The Yuvraj then hit Wellard to the square-leg boundary, and got another three to the on.

There was some slight resistance while the Yuvraj and Ramsingh were together, but after the Madras player's departure the side went to pieces. Ramsingh was Gibb's third victim and after Hazare had helped to add eight runs Gover bowled Hazare and Amir Elahi with successive deliveries. With Mubarak Ali the Yuvraj tried to slog the bowling, but Mubarak when he got the bowling, put up a simple catch at mid-wicket, and the home side were all out at 2-40 for 121.

FLAWLESS PLAY OF YUVARAJ

The Yuvraj of Patiala was batting for 75 minutes, and did not make a single faulty stroke. There were three hits to the boundary in his score of 41.

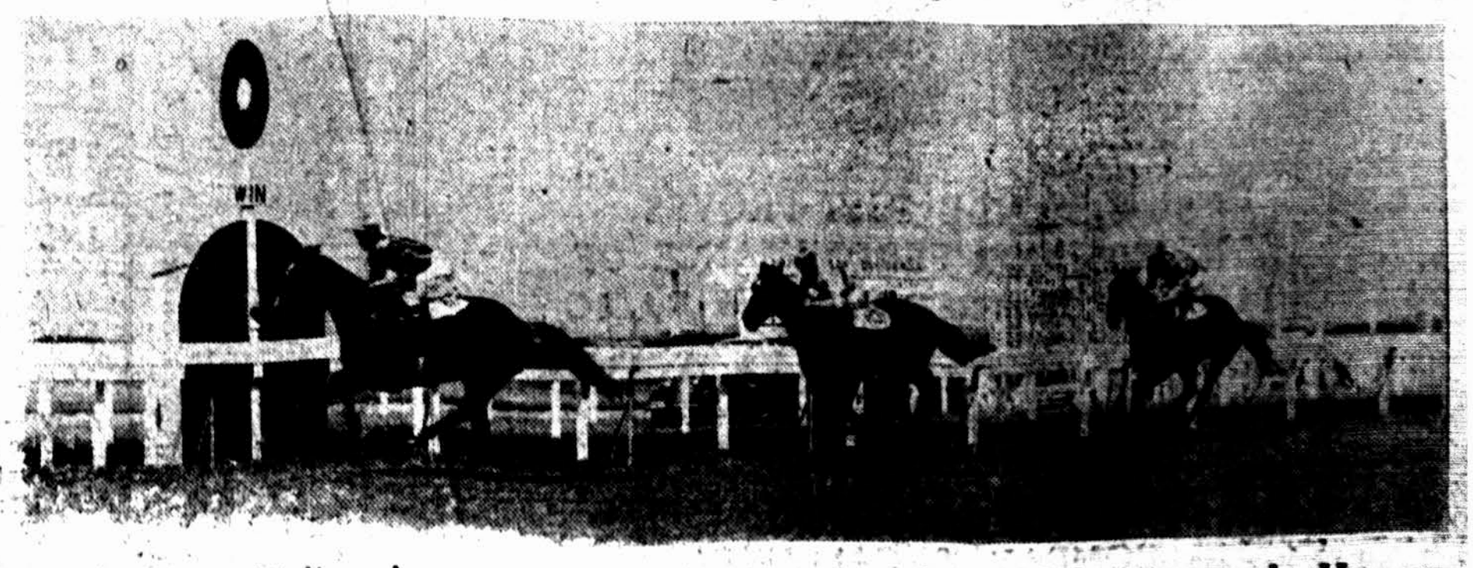
TENNYSON'S FIRST KNOCK.

Jim Parks and Edrich were the visitors opening pair. In Amarsingh's first over Hindlekar dropped Parks on the offside, but the mistake did not prove costly because in Mubarak's second over Parks skied the ball over the wicket and walked away even before Hindlekar had caught it (5|1|1). Amarsingh then beat Hardstaff with a perfectly pitched ball which hit the middle stump (10|2|1) Yardly followed. Amarsingh was bowling so accurately on the blind spot that he had only one run scored off him in each of his first five overs.

The first change was made at 18, Amarnath replacing Mubarak Ali and at 30 Mubarak Ali returned in place of Amarsingh who had bowled unchanged hitherto. The placing of the field was excellent, and the high tone of Indian fielding was pleasing to the eye, after

(Continued on Page 33.)

Laxmi Feroz Dulha in a happy mood after her "Gate Opener" winning in the Baghdad Plate.



Gemini's Melsande at the Meerut Plate from Advance and Honeysuckle on Saturday at Mahaluxmi.

Week-End Cricket

BRIGHT INNINGS BY KADRI

Poor Fielding Of The Rest

The Hindu, Islam and European Gymkhanas all started off Saturday fixtures that would conclude on Sunday

The Hindu Gymkhana were at-home to a team representing the Maharashtra Cricket Association. The visitors used the crease first and were in a happy mood. At the close of play on Saturday their credit stood at 234 for seven returns. Sane did some fast scoring for his 66 Y. A. Gokhale was also fast 32 runs of his 45 came off boundary strokes.

Nazar Ali contributed a useful 34. The best bowling during the afternoon was that of Amladi, whose figures so far are three for 31.

At the Islam Gymkhana ground Mr. Jasdanwala's XI opposed a Spenser Cup Combined side. The former made the initial effort and had reached 119 for the loss of four when stumps were drawn on Saturday. The batting side lost their first man with only 3 on the book. S. M. Kadri and Y. Ismail then took things just past the half century. Kadri and Md. Hassan improved matters and remained associated till 119, when Md. Hassan (36) was run out. S. M. Kadri was well set and remained unbeaten with 89

The Bombay Gymkhana entertained the Rest XI on their own ground. The home side on Saturday had collected 181 for four; to which the main contributors were Green 35, Tew 48, Hopkins 47 not out. It must be said that the Rest showed deplorable form in the field and during the afternoon there was an epidemic of dropped catches.

Bengal Ministers In Conclave

Gandhi-Anderson Interview Development Discussed

CALCUTTA: November 13.

The Bengal Ministers, who were expected to meet Gandhiji this morning did not meet him, presumably owing to the fact that they were having an important joint conference at the Secretariat discussing among themselves the pros and cons of the issues raised by the Gandhi-Anderson interview and subsequent developments.

As the other Ministers were not able to call on Gandhiji, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar, Finance Minister, visited Gandhiji's residence and informed him of what was happening and possibly persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to postpone his departure for Wardha for a day.

Following Mr. Sircar's interview with him, it was announced from Mr. Sarat Bose's residence that Gandhiji has decided to postpone his departure. It is expected that the Bengal Ministers will meet Gandhiji sometime to-day.

According to the original plan, Gandhiji was to have left by a noon train for Kharagpur where he was to have proceeded to Hijli Detention Jail, and interviewed the Regulation III prisoners, and then taken his train again at Kharagpur for Wardha to-night.

It is expected that Gandhiji will carry out this programme to-morrow when he is now expected to leave for Wardha.—A. P.

AMNESTY OF POLITICALS ANTICIPATED

CALCUTTA: Nov. 13.

An impression is steadily gaining ground in informed political circles that Sir John Anderson will signalise his final departure from Bengal by announcing some strikingly conciliatory policy in respect of the political prisoners at present serving their sentences following convictions on serious charges.—United Press.

TEXTILE INQUIRY COMMITTEE VISITS LOCAL MILLS

Studying Technical Processes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Secretary, Textile Labour Inquiry Committee writes:

The Committee held their second meeting this afternoon at the Town Hall at 2-30 p.m. Before assembling, the membsrs spent about two and a half hours in the morning in one of the bigger cotton mills in Bombay City and studied the various technical processes in the mills and the wages paid to operatives employed on each of these processes. It is intended to visit shortly some other mills in Bombay representing different types of mills.

The Committee spent the whole afternoon in discussing the questionnaire and have now prepared a part of it. It is expected that the questionnaire will probably be issued before the end of the week. As the bulk of the workers employed in the cotton mill industry does not understand English, it is proposed to translate the questionnaire into Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu.

The Committee will meet again on Monday, the 15th November 1937 at 2 p.m. in the Town Hall to frame the remaining portion of the questionnaire

A meeting of the Railway workers congratulated Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas, Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Labour leaders for fighting for their grievances and thereby forcing the railway authorities to open workshops on Saturdays at Dohad.

Satyagraha To Be Launched In Mysore

Congress Board Decides To Present Ultimatum To State Dewan

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE: Nov. 11.

"The Chronicle" reliably understands that after full twelve hours' hot discussion, the Mysore Congress Board, at its special meeting held 'in camera' yesterday, at Ranebennur, took the momentous decision to launch State-wide Satyagraha in the course of this month or early next month.

The Board is likely to address the Mysore Dewan in the course of this week to choose between immediate withdrawal of all repressive laws in Mysore or to face a State-wide Satyagraha.

The meeting, I understand, was attended by, in addition to prominent Congress leaders from all parts of Mysore, Messrs. Hosmani, M.L.A., Hukerikar, President and Secretary, respectively of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kashi Congress Exhibition, Benares, was held in the office of the Exhibition in the Town-Hall. and it was unanimously decided to approach Babu Subhash Chandra Bose and request him to perform the opening ceremony of the Exhibition, to be held in last week of December.

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YOU do—you are ? GOOD ! That is where you require our help. Our "SEX SELECTOR" shows how to get the child of the sex you desire. No drugs—nothing to take—GUARANTEED HARMLESS. Nature's way, but with the guiding hand of modern Science.

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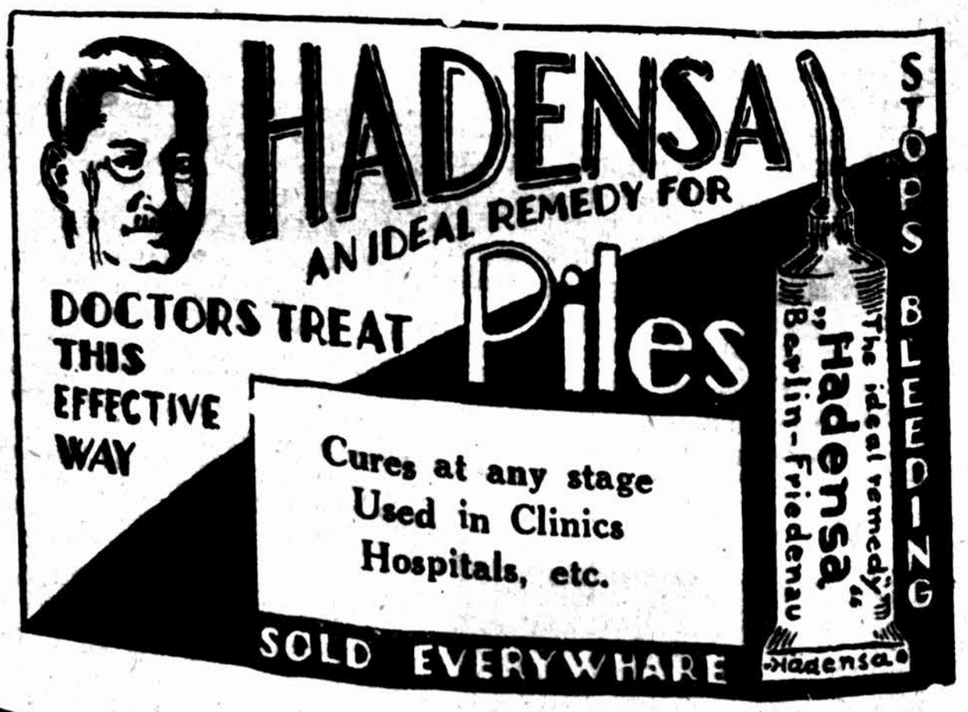

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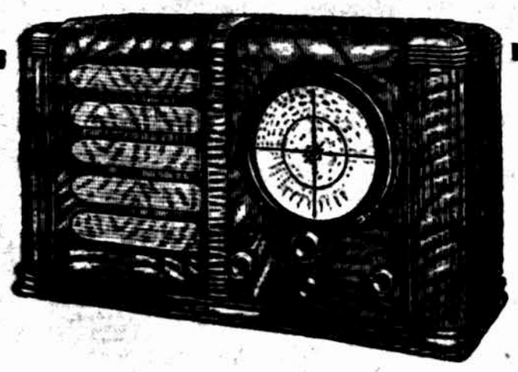

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Kartak Sud 11, 1994
Muslim: Ramjan 9, 1356
Parsi: Khordad 10, 1307
Hightide: 7-23; 20-52
Lowtide: 1-24; 14-29
Sunrise: 6h. 44m
Sunset 6h. 2m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

PATEL—Ketty Ardeshir Patel, daughter of Ardeshir Jamshedji Patel (Cashier, Central Bank) and grand daughter of Shapurji Manekji Udwadia (late of Grindlay & Co.), age 14 years, died Saturday night at 11 p.m. Funeral ceremony at Doongarwadi at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday.)

THE SUNSHINE CLUB

The Annual Social gathering will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. in the "Marble Hall" compound, Byculla.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a lecture on "The Path To Prosperity" in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m (S.T.)

PUBLIC DEBATE

At the Nagapada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m.
Subject: "That Co-education is the best form of Education."
Proposer: Joe Ezekiel
Opposer: D. V. M. Rao.

"THE COMPOUNDERS' UNION"

Under the auspices of the above Union the first of a series of lectures will be delivered by Dr. R. V. Dalvi, on "First Aid", to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY YOUTHS PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

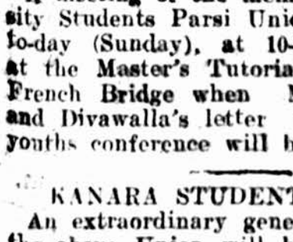
Under the auspices of the above League, Com. A. K. Mukherjee will give a talk (on subject to be decided at the meeting) to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the League, Empire Automobile Buildings, Opp. Charni Road Railway Station.

'VARSITY STUDENTS PARSI UNION

A meeting of the members of University Students Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at the Master's Tutorial School near French Bridge when Messrs. Mistry and Divawalla's letter regarding the youths conference will be considered

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadainy Free Night School, to pass a condolence resolution of the death of Mr. P. Mangesh Rao, the well-known educationist of Kanara, who passed away on 26th Oct. 1937, at Hyderabad (Dn). Mr. S. N. Shetti will preside.

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.
"THE CAT AND THE FIDDLE"
with RAMON NOVARRO, JEANETTE MacDONALD
REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.


Successor to Eric Remarque's "ALL QUIET on the WESTERN FRONT."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Secret Lives" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"Road Back" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kokila" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"That Certain Woman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"High Wide and Handsome" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Flame of Love" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Way Out West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Premveer" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m
THE BROADWAY—"Anthony Adverse" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan" Daily at 5-15, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Dead End" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri M. A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"God: Who, Where, What?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

YOUNG ANDHRA ASSOCIATION

The Young Andhra Association will meet for a tea-talk, light music and to transact business of the Association to-morrow (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Ram-Bhuwan, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

KHOJA SHIA ASHRI JAMAT

The fourth meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 p.m. (B.T.) in the Muslid Premises at (Palagally) Samual Street when all the members are earnestly requested to be present in time.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge:—Dr. Sigal, will deliver a lecture on "Astrology is the correct Science", to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m.

FREE ENGLISH CLASS

Under the joint auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge and the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. P R Rao will conduct a free English Class on every Sunday, at 8 a.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge Chowpatty.

BHULESHVAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Council of the Bhuleshvar Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

THE 4TH ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the 4th All-India Children's Gathering will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Fellowship School Hall, Gowalia Tank, Bombay 7.

BOMBAY VEHICLES FEDERATION

A public meeting of the Taxi and Victoria Drivers of Bombay will be held at Azad Maidan, opposite the Municipality to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. when the resolution of the Bombay Vehicles Federation regarding the Police Commissioner's letter about Private Taxies will be explained and decision arrived at for future action.

RECEPTION TO PREMIER AND MINISTERS

Under the joint auspices of "G" Ward Congress Committee and various other institutions, in "G" Ward a public reception will be accorded to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and other Ministers of the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m in the Rangari Blocks Compound Opp. Bawla Masjid, DeLisle Road, Lower Parel.

S. I. SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a music entertainment by Sangeetha Vidwan Madirimangalam Natesa Aiyar accompanied by Parur Anantharama Iyer-Violin and Palghat C. V. Mani-Mridangam at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga G.I.P at 4-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Daivadnya Debating Society a public lecture on "Religion" will be delivered by Raj Ratna Vitthal Dadaji Satghare to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m in the Hall of The Bombay Education League High School Thakurdwar, Bombay.

SHREE MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA

An extraordinary general meeting of Shree Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. to consider the proposal of the executors of Sheth Devakaran Mulji regarding Devakaran Mansion in the lecture hall of Shree Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya, situated at Govalia Tank Road.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held in St. John the Baptist's School Hall, Thana, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. The Fifth Annual Report and Accounts will be placed for Adoption and the Managing Committee and Office-bearers will be elected for the year 1937-38.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society Miss Lilian Corri, special missioner of the Greater World Spiritualist League will deliver an address on "Severing of the Silver Cord" to-day (Sunday), in Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge (near French Bridge) at 6-0 p.m. (S.T). There will be demonstration of Clairvoyance also after the address.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA BOMBAY

"Under the auspices of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, Syt. A. A. A. Fyzee will address the students and others interested in "Hindustani" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. sharp at the premises of the Gokhale Education Society's High School, Vithalbhai Patel Road, opposite Jinnah Hall, Bombay."

BOMBAY SOCIALISTS MEET

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Jinnah Hall. Besides the Agenda already circulated, election of delegates for the Annual Conference of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will be taken up. Nominations for this will be received at the meeting also.

"FREE PRESS JOURNAL"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. Sadanand, who had declared himself as the editor, printer and publisher of the "Free Press Journal" on Wednesday last, writes to say that the paper will definitely come out from December 1, 1937, onwards.—United Press.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 22nd lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

HINDUSTANI MUSIC CONFERENCE

The General Secretary, Hindustani Music Conference, writes:

"Prof. Faiyazkhan will sing to-day (Sunday) at the Third Concert at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) instead of other singers as previously announced at Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

PROTEST MEETING

A public meeting to protest against the sentence imposed upon Comrade Batliwala will be held on Monday (15th inst.), at 6-15 on Choupatty under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and the Youth Association.

Alva Getting Married

The engagement is announced between Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, son of Mr. and Mrs. Piedade Alva of Mangalore and Miss Violet Hari, Advocate, daughter of the late Rev. Laxman Hari, formerly a Minister of the Church of England. Miss Hari is a M.A., LL.B. of the Bombay University and is the first Lady Advocate to appear in the Bombay Police Courts. She is the Honorary Professor of English in Karve's Thackersey Women's College, Bombay. Miss Violet Hari is the Vice-President of the Nationalist Christian Party.

The marriage will be celebrated at St. Ignatius Church, Jacob Circle on next Saturday evening, November 20th followed thereafter with a Reception at the Town Hall.

SOVIET POSTER EXHIBITION LAST DAY

Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. at Vanmali Hall, Dadar.

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

3rd Concert: Sunday 14th 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Mr. Vithalrao Koregaokar, Harmonium Solo.
Prof Mallikarjun Mansur, Vocal Music.
Mr. G. A. Joshi, Violin Solo.
Miss Khorshed Minocher Homji, Khan Saheb Barkatali Khan, Sitar.
Prof. Faiyazkhan, Vocal Music.
Khan Saheb Buddi Uzamkhan of Hyderabad, Vocal Music.

PANDIT THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA

Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya, the well-known physician of Amritdhara fame is coming to Bombay on the 14th inst., and is expected to stay here for about a week or two. He can be seen in Sardar Griha Hotel from 8-30 to 11 a.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATURE CONGRESS PARTY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Secretary, Bombay Legislature Congress Party has issued the following Press Communique:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party was held in the Select Committee Room in the Council Hall at 2 p.m. to-day. A few amendments to the Party Constitution were considered, and recommendations were formulated which are to be placed before a general meeting of the Party in December

Members also put forward suggestions for legislation during the ensuing Sessions on several subjects. The suggestions were discussed at length. The meeting adjourned till 8 a.m. on Sunday.

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"
Warner Bros.' Great Musical
CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BETTE DAVIS
HENRY FONDA
THEY KISSED GOODBYE ON THEIR WEDDING NIGHT
That Certain Woman
IAN HUNTER · ANITA LOUISE · Donald Crisp
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Your Heart and Mind
Will be Thrown in a
Great Conflict of Emotions

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in

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★ MAYA,
★ SIDDIQUI,
★ SANKATHA,
★ PESSI PATEL.

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Matinee at 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

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COMING! AT COMING!

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TALKIES
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"Awakened Labour Can Stir Itself Up"

Dr. Pattabhi Blames Departmentalism That Rules The Roost

In an interview to our representative, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya blamed the "Departmentalism" that still ruled the roost in the Provincial Secretariats, for the slow progress in the fulfilment of the expectations raised in the minds of the public, following acceptance of offices by Congressmen

Dr. Pattabhi gave an effective reply to those who laid the responsibility for the present labour unrest at the door of the "Radicals."

A "CHRONICLE" REPRESENTATIVE PUT THE QUESTION: A CHARGE IS LEVELLED AGAINST THE RADICALS THAT THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LABOUR UNREST. DO YOU CONSIDER THIS ALLEGATION JUSTIFIED?

DR. PATTABHI REPLIED: "LABOUR UNREST NEED NOT BE STIRRED UP BY RADICALS AWAKENED LABOUR CAN STIR ITSELF UP

"The advent of the Congress to power has raised extravagant hopes in one and all. Some will look upon it as a Millennium. Others regard it as a solace. A few there may be who would like to test it. But even apart from Labour, the expectations of the public in the fields of Education, Co-operation, Sanitation, Prohibition, Untouchability, Khaddar, Local Bodies, Village autonomy and what not, have been shortly stimulated and there is a natural impatience for results begotten of inexperience and ill-acquaintance with the Departmentalism that still rules.

"The Ministers have in the first place to adjust themselves to one another. For no single Department is an exclusive Department.

"Besides this, the Ministers have to deal with their Secretaries, the members of the Indian Civil Service, usually thoroughly posted with the Law and the Sacrament, and always ready with their Bell, Book and Candle.

"The G. O.'s Circulars, Standing Orders, Policies,—all these are there and Ministers have to act only within those limits.

"Then there are the Departmental Heads, the Director of Agriculture, of Industries, of Fisheries, of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Registration, of Prisons, of Police and of Local Bodies, the Registrar of Co-operation, the Chief Engineer, the Chief Architect, the Surgeon-General and the Members of Board of Revenue, with ample powers to terminate appeals and correspondence and ample scope to stifle the progress of ideas on the way up or down.

"The Ministers labour under the fact that while they are Congressmen, the Secretaries and Departmental Heads are mostly of the conservative group.

"Here is the secret of the slowness of progress and no wonder Labour is impatient like the school-master, or the office clerk or the Harijan or the Khaddar wearer.

"But Labour is a dynamic power while the rest are static.

"Therefore, Labour and Labour strikes are apt to make an exaggerated impression on the public mind and in our hurry to find causes, we are apt to blame one person or another one group or another.

"It is also true that there are various grades of Labour workers,—those that look to Labour and labourers, those that look to the Trade Unions, those who are intermediaries between Trade Unionism and an aggressive cult and those who belong to the last group and derive ideas from abroad. Thus Labour is tossed about between an awakened self-consciousness and an external direction. And we should not be very angry or throw up our hands in despair if Labour invites our attention to itself more than expected.

"It is a discipline both to itself and to us and it is thus that evolution takes place."

Figure Words Competition

Will Close On

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER

RAJA SAHEB OF MUDHOL SERIOUSLY ILL

The Raja Saheb of Mudhol who has been staying in Bombay for the last seven years for reasons of health, was, on his pressing request, recently permitted by the Government to abdicate the Gadi in favour of his only surviving son Bhairav Singh. Owing to nervous breakdown and shouldering of heavy responsibility even in the broken down condition, the Raja Saheb's health is severely damaged and he is now suffering from serious heart trouble.

A Tale of Two Cities.

Bombay Talkies' "JEEVAN PRABHAT" starring Devika Rani was released in Bombay two weeks ago. Since then it has made film history—within twenty-four hours news paper headlines proclaimed its greatness, within a week its songs were being hummed by thousands, and now everyone is asking everyone else, "Haven't you yet seen JEEVAN PRABHAT?"

At Delhi "Jeevan Prabhat" was released only on Friday. And yet according to the latest telegraphic information available its premiere in the Imperial capital was one of the major sensations of the season, thousands had to be refused admission and there was a veritable riot at the box-office.

That is how India's two leading cities have greeted.

SEE IT TO-DAY

AT

MINERVA
TALKIES
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p. m.

3RD WEEK OF THE LOVE PARADE!
H U N S PICTURES'
"PREM-VEER"
Daily 5, 7-45, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee To-day 2-15 p.m.
PLAZA TALKIES: DADAR.

—: OUR NEXT ATTRACTION :—
SHIVAJI MOVIETONE'S
"BHAKTA DAMAJI"
A DEVOTIONAL HIGH LIGHT

49th CONTINUOUS WEEK—
and yet the CROWDS THRONG to SEE—
PAGNIS & GOURI
in P R A B H A T ' S
"TUKARAM"
Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
TO-DAY 2-15 P.M.
CENTRAL
TALKIES: :::::::: CHARNI RD.

GERHART HAUPTMANN

(By G. M. JADHAV)

Gerhart Hauptmann, the great German dramatist and poet, will be 75 years old on Monday, 15th instant. Many of us who have studied Hauptmann's dramas and other works know how much we owe to this genial poet. We wished to see again Die Weber, Hanneles Himmelfahrt, Die Versunkene Glocke, Fuhrmann Henschel, Michael Kramer, Kollege Crampton, Rose Bernd and other dramas of Hauptmann. The best place for seeing Hauptmann's dramas is near the Gersoppa Falls. We were all alone in the moonlight watching the moonbeams dancing in the waters of the Gersoppa Falls. After some time, we thought we saw a vision,....a beautiful spirit coming towards us from the spray and tumult of the Gersoppa Falls.

"Who are You"? We asked.

"I am Sharavati and I am also called Mehru. You see me here leaping down nearly one thousand feet. I am the spirit of this river. I know you love music and literature. I know also why you have come here. You wish to see the dramas of Gerhart Hauptmann, and I shall show you whatever you wish to see. Would you like any poets to be present on this occasion?" asked Sharavati.

OLD MASTERRS ALL.

We requested Mehru to be good enough to invite great poets from different countries. Sharavati said something and one by one the poets began to appear. There was Kalidas, then came Homer, Virgil, Dante Shakespeare, Racine, Goethe, Schiller....and others. It was an international gathering worthy of the occasion.

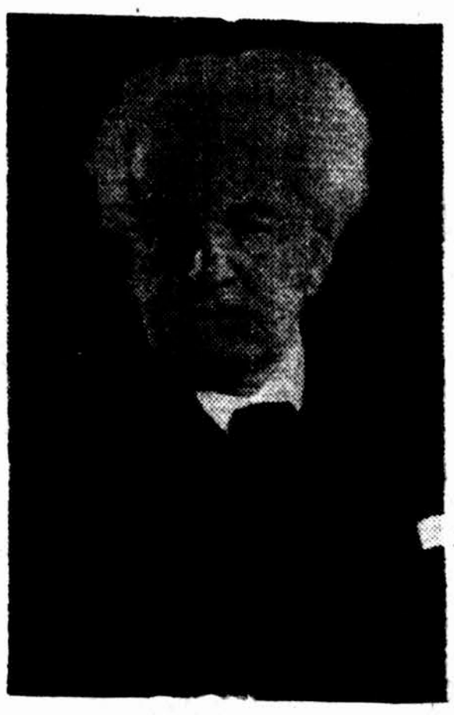
"What would you like to see now?" asked Mehru

All the poets decided that they would like to see "Die Weber". On the screen of the waters of the Gersoppa Falls we began to see scenes from the rising of the Silesian weavers in 1844. Hungry men, women and children passed before us....we saw their misery, their terrible sorrows.

"How could such things be possible?" asked Homer. "I thought things had improved considerably since my time"

Dante looked on with amazement. Hafiz and Goethe watched in silence, the horror. They were moved to pity by the wretched lot of the miserable weavers. Schiller suggested that Sharavati should be good enough to invite the great teachers of religion and science to see the Weavers. The teachers of religion and science arrived in due course.

"Human nature does not seem to change much in spite of all our teaching" said one teacher



GERHART HAUPTMANN.

"What must be the cause of all this misery?" inquired another teacher as he continued to watch more scenes from Die Weber.

"We are hungry. We are starving. Give us bread", roared millions of weavers. "We demand bread not only for ourselves but for all men, women and children who are doing honest work. Why do you starve us? What will you gain?"

A GRAND VISION.

The poets and the teachers thanked Sharavati for showing them "Die Weber" and also scenes from other dramas of Gerhart Hauptmann. There was quite an interesting discussion about dramatic art, poetry, science and human nature. Shakespeare proposed that they should send a message of greetings and congratulations to Hauptmann. The message was immediately sent. Then Kalidas and Socrates suggested that the place where the meeting was held should in future, be known as "Gerhart Hauptmann Point". A lover of poetry, music, drama and science can easily discover this point.

A time will come when the works of Gerhart Hauptmann will be translated into every Indian language. Hauptmann's dramas, poetry and stories will enrich Indian literatures. Hauptmann will be remembered in India as long as the Gersoppa Falls continue to delight and inspire the people of this country.

Sharawati thanked all her guests and said: "I think Gerhart Hauptmann will be pleased if some of you select different places where your dramas can be performed. We can have scenes from various novels also" Sharavati was requested to prepare a programme and we saw: Romeo and Juliet and Faust in the Brindaban Gardens, Mysore; Much Ado About Nothing on Chamundi Hill, Mysore; Dante's Inferno in the Kolar Gold Mines near Bangalore; Shakuntal of Kalidas in Cubban Park, Bangalore; Tragedy of India in Seringapatam Fort; The Sunflower in Darya Daulat Bagh and Gumbaz; Les Miserables near the temples of Belur and Halebid; Mr. Pickwick and his friends and Don Quixote on Vindhyagiri near Sravanabelagola (we admired the 60 feet high figure of an ascetic set up in 983 A.D by a local potentate); (Lal Pyjamas in Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur); the dramas of Racine, Corneille and Moliere on the banks of the Tungabhadra near the ruins of Vijayanagar; for the special entertainment of the guests the battle of Talikota, 1565 A.D., was fought all over again. We have mentioned only a few items from the programme prepared by Sharavati or Mehru, we know her by that name also, for her guests who had come to celebrate the 75th birthday of Gerhart Hauptmann All of us wish Gerhart Hauptmann "Many Happy Returns of the Day".

'Art In Home Exhibition'

The Nursery Section

(By KAPILA THAKORE, B.A.).

The Gujaratee Stree Sahakari Mandal is holding an 'Art in Home' Exhibition from the 25th November to the 5th December, 1937. It is proposed to give in this article some idea about our nursery section to which the organisers attach great importance

Our men grow old out of their tune, our children have no merry twinkle in their eyes. They seem to be carrying an age long burden of life and its gravity. They display no interest in their surroundings.

The reason is not far to seek. We have not created for our children an environment which they understand or which has any intelligible meaning for them. It is our desire in this exhibition to bring home to people that every home with a child should have at least a corner which the child could call its own, and with something it could understand

It is our ambition to arrange a small nursery room which is full of meaning and interest for a child. It will be a real Indian Nursery with a cradle in bright shining colours, profusely decorated with merry jingle bells and birds or a cat beset with all coloured toys, a small chair, a desk and a small table. bookshelves and hangers painted with nursery rhymes and even crockery painted with sparrows and flowers we have also invited curtains patched up or embroidered with Indian birds and animals patch work panels to hang on the walls and innumerable little things that would absorb a child

In short everything in miniature of what their parents have but all that it could call his or hers and fitting his tiny size and thought.

It is wrong to suppose that only the rich could have a nursery. We believe that the tenements of workers should set aside a nursery place big or small for children where the children lead a group life, and have surroundings which they cannot have in their little homes

We have invited sketches and models for tenements of workers and we are sure the students of Architecture will not miss the needs of children. There is also enough room for the nursery ideas in creches for poor children.

NURSERY PICTURES

Indian Painting is now reviving Exhibition of paintings are being held but we observe that there are hardly any efforts made to satisfy the needs of children There are hardly any pictures for nursery worth mentioning in our country.

To fill up the gap we have particularly invited our artists to paint pictures for the nursery and also pictures for children's books in full colours.

What a rich variety of themes such pictures could have! The 'Fair' with its multicoloured toy shops, crowded merry go rounds, the juggler, the magician. Streets peopled with children and their merry sounds may give an artist themes not for one but a hundred pictures Moonsoon frolic and a hundred other variety of the life of a child in full mischief or at play would be another sort of themes. The more imaginative artist can find in the Fairyland or a child's dream, lot of scope for his fanciful or fantastic imagination The stories of birds and animals open another whole avenue for artists to try their hand upon. It is a great pity that our artists have left this field unexplored and have not made efforts to instill zest for life and frolic and vivacity in our children.

To attract our artists to these new themes we have declared a prize of Rs. 100 for the best picture for a nursery sent to our exhibition

Our children's books also have not sufficient pictures. Of course pictureless books do give knowledge but it is a heavy medium for children to learn without pictures. To-day our Bookshops and Toyshops are flooded with Japanese picture books toys. It was beyond our means to prepare and publish Indian picture books for children, but a prize of Rs. 50 for best pictures for children's books is offered

We hope our booksellers and publishers will combine sense of service with business instinct and make use of any rich materials that may thus be made available and the public also will realise the value of pictures as a medium of education.

As with pictures so with rag books We are not aware of any Indian rag book for children at present in existence. In this we have ventured more. At our request Miss Vichy Mehta is preparing a rag book on swadeshi cloth of a few Indian animals in Indian surroundings for our exhibition. If the attempt proves successful we shall have contributed something small but real in the direction of creating picture literature for our children

All these is enough to test all the imagination, resourcefulness and originality of our artistes. For the present it may all seem decorative, luxurious, and unproductive, but we are sure the purpose behind it will reveal slowly its fruitfulness.

THE FOURTH

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LAND OF MOHMANDS AND AFRIDIS

By J. N. SAHNI.

There are certain maladies of the mind, for which scouring of the high ways and by ways, speeding through big expanses and narrow ravines, serves as a good and sure antidote. The tour, a description of which is contained in this, and succeeding contributions to the press, has been mainly the result of an irresponsible desire to get away from the normal, routine humdrum of life, to witness the thrill of everchanging scene, to see nature in its various phases, and humanity in a rapidly shifting geographical environment, in short to study and to observe, life and nature to satisfy almost a sensual emotion bordering on lust. The average man little realizes how much there is to see, to admire and to understand in this large and ancient country. With almost every milestone, one witnesses a change in the life and dress of the people, a difference in the mood and tempo of nature and a new phase in the foot prints of history. And yet all the time, the simple half clad country folk, the musky breeze, the bright sunshine, the green verdure over-laden with full blown blossoms, endless fields, set in among high snow peaked mountains are a constant reminder of the eternal unity, and 'oneness' of India.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru photographed with Dr. Khan Sahib and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in the border line of British India, when he visited the "Frontier".

Travel, Then And Now

In the good old days, when men lived his "frog in the well" existence, wanderlust, like so many other diseases, was very uncommon. It infected either the too rich, or the too poor. The average man looked forward only to a couple of pilgrimages to nearly holy places as the sole sovereign ambition of his life. Bards and gypsies alone possessed the instinct of the modern 'Hoboe", and when Kings and generals travelled, the expense of peaceful sightseeing generally exceeded that of an expedition of war. Mannucei in his famous memoirs describes the journey of Aurangzeb from Delhi to Kashmir. As a contrast to the safety and simplicity of travelling to-day, the description is interesting. First in the Regal Caravan, writes the Venetian chronicler, went the heavy artillery, followed by boats carried on carts. Then came two hundred camels loaded with treasure, eighty camels, thirty elephants and twenty carts loaded with administrative records, fifty camels transporting water, eight mules carrying tents, six mules carrying clothes, one mule loaded with scents and essences, fifty camels carrying supplies, fifty well-fed cows with calves for milk, two hundred coolies carrying chinawares, fifty camels loaded with "robes of honour", thirty elephants with heavy packages of jewels and arms, and one thousand labourers with mattocks, spades and pick axes. Behind these, came the Royal Procession, headed by eight thousand cavaliers, followed by the King on an elephant Howdah, with eight thousand horsemen on each flank, and two thousand huntsmen each with his hawk on the ryist making up the rear. Behind the huntsmen rode the princes, each with his own retinue and procession. Then came the women of the palace, headed by Roshan Ara Begum seated on a large fine elephant, with sixty other elephants with covered litters in which sat the one hundred and fifty maid queens and princesses, servants riding handsome horses, a cavalcade of sour-faced eunuchs on horse-back and on foot, eight thousand cavalry, light artillery, followed by numberless footmen. The royal party reached Lahore in forty days, and Srinagar in another one hundred and fifty.

In the case of ordinary travellers, the position was little better. Baron Charles Hugal, the great German traveller and chronicler who visited Northern India in the days of Ranjit Singh had a party consisting of half a dozen ponies, twelve footmen for his palanquin, two cooks with two assistants, a "Hooka bardar", a tailor, a chobar, two chaprasis, a messenger, two interpreters, two shikaris, two butterfly catchers, two gardeners, four armed guardsmen, half a dozen mules to carry tents, preserved meats, wines and drinks—in all a party of eight human beings and more than a dozen beasts.

Travel By Car

Fortunately, travelling has become safe and cheap in our days, and I had no difficulty in selecting the means of satisfying my wanderlust. Hiking from one end of the country to the other was out of the question. Train journeys, if you wish to combine comfort, are expensive. Besides, the problem of transport in places you wish to visit still remains. Hence I decided on going by car. In making my choice of a car, money was the greatest consideration, and yet I did not wish to take the contingent risk of being left stranded on a frontier highway on cold night, or in a Bundhelkhund jungle with man-eaters prowling about in the neighbourhood. I therefore selected an Opel Kladett, both for its price and its looks, the trying experiences to which I later put the victim of my choice, convinced me that in performance, it fully justified its looks, and more than justified its price. For my retinue, I commissioned a servant who acted as cleaner messenger, cook, butler, all in one. I was in no mood for adult Company. So I took with me my little son and a borrowed niece to relieve the boredom of solitude. The reader will surely not like to be bothered about the details of our luggage, although I may state for his satisfaction that we carried enough to feel comfortable and warm in the cold of the North and to make us independent en-route of the undependable Dhobi, and all of this we could conveniently store in the large box thoughtfully provided for the purpose behind the back seat of our little car.

Having thus chosen my kit, my car and my companions, I was impatient to get out of Delhi. More under the influence of an irresistable though sub-conscious lure for the Himalayas and the North Western Frontier, than as a result of deliberate choice, we started off in the footsteps of the Moghuls on the Grand Trunk Road—headed North. I had been many times on the road from Delhi to Lahore, and was hence desirous of covering the

(Continued on page 23)

Another Triumph of Co-operative Insurance

As a Result of the Second Valuation for the period ended 30/6/1936 The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., has declared Triennial Bonus as under:—

On Whole Life Policies	Rs. 45	per 1000
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There are a few vacancies for inspectors of Agency on monthly salary and handsome commission terms.

Full Particulars from:— G. L. DESAI, B.A., *Manager*

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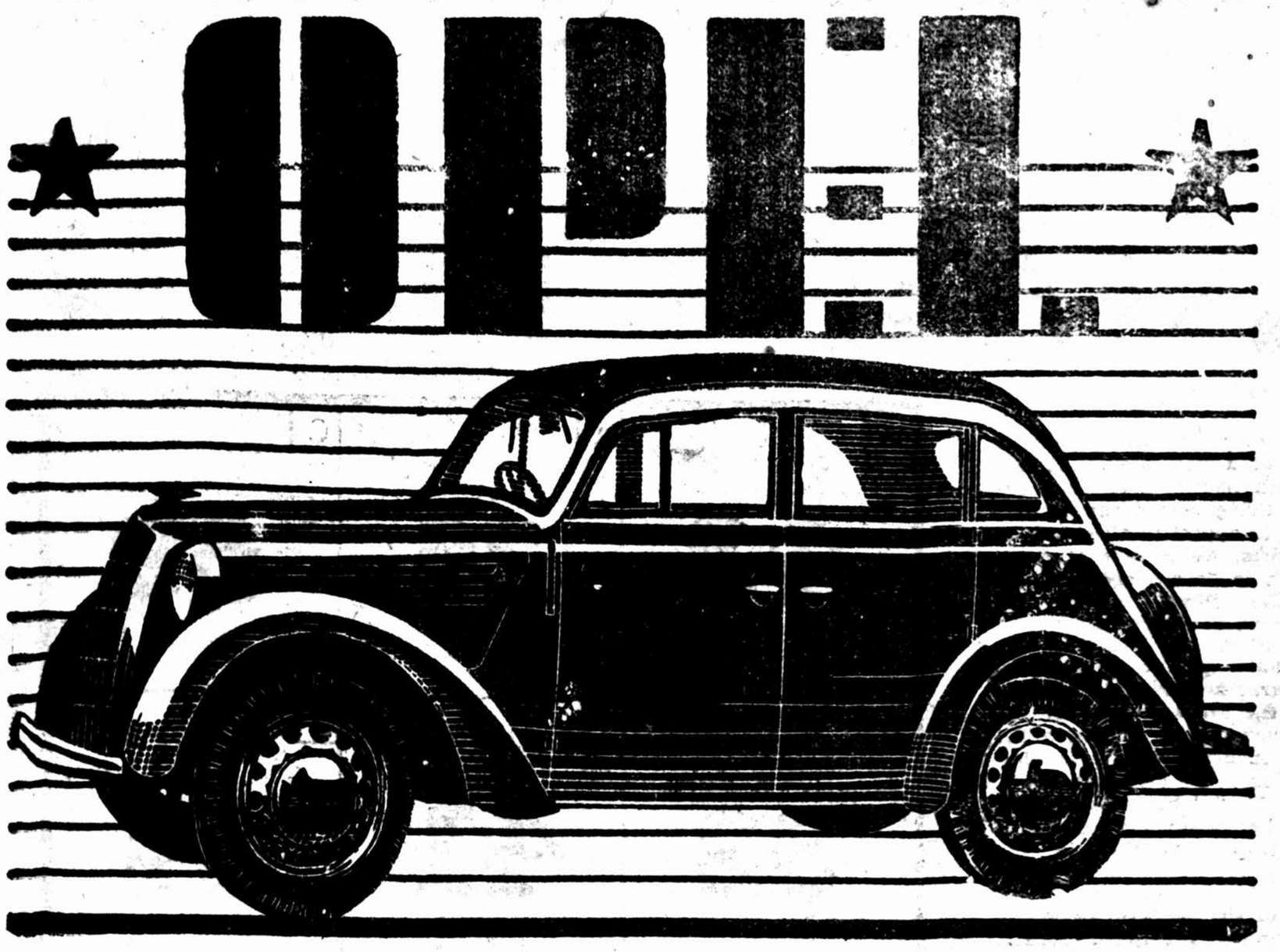

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Save with an Opel

LAND OF MOHMANDS AND AFRIDIS

distance in the shortest time. even though I had been cautioned not to speed the car for the first five hundred miles, I was in no mood to observe the precaution. Besides, the dust which faster vehicles overtaking you leave in their trail was sufficiently choking to give the requisite incentive for speeding. We left Delhi after breakfast, and but for an hour's pause for lunch, we made a non-stop run to Lahore, covering a distance of 324 miles in a little over eight hours. While I had kept up an average of forty miles an hour, in places, I could not help reaching the sixty mark on the dashboard. Besides it was thrilling to do so. The journey to Lahore was performed with such success that if the car had a mane, and the bonnet were made of flesh, I would have given it a thumping pat of satisfaction. It further pleased me when I found that I had spent a little over thirteen rupees

(Continued from page 22)

on gasoline fodder for my steel horse.

Off To Pindi

I had every mind to stay at Lahore for the night, if my host had not told me at dinner that he had to go to the station to see off the Congress President, who was bound by the night train for the Frontier. I am not particularly enamoured of crowds, mob scenes, or festoons and buntings, but I did feel, that if I had to see the Frontier, the best time to see it would be when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was there. We therefore hurriedly improvised a sort of bed for the two little companions on the back seat, and after dinner took the road to Pindi. Lahore roads are awfully congested and at places broken. But as we emerged from the city, the Silver moon gave us a cheering smile, and the road became open and free. There is nothing more desirable than to have a pair of blazing well adjusted lights showing off a broad moonlit road, and a sensitive accelerator responsive to your whims and caprices under your right foot, to make a night journey perfect. The four horsemen who brought the "Good news from Ghent" to Aix La Chapelle, could not have done their little distance with greater imperviousness to the rapidly changing scene, than I did the one hundred and eighty miles from Lahore to Rawalpindi. It was rather early when we reached Pindi, and we had no intention of canvassing hospitality from unexpecting friends. Besides, I had no mind to waste time since the train carrying Pandit Jawaharlal had left an hour and a half ago. We had a hurried wash at the Railway Station, an early though light breakfast, a look in the car Engine if more mobiloil or water were required, which it did not, and in the golden halo of a full dawn we left for Peshawar.

From Pindi To Peshawar

The road from Pindi to Peshawar is excellent. What is more, it traverses a picturesque and changing landscapes. As you pass Sangjani, the green hills of Taxila rise on your right, while a bare undulating pl[illegible] extends for miles on your left. At every dozen mile or so, you pass over bridges spanning the pebbled beds of hill torrents and rivers with crystal clear water, cold as ice. The Attock Bridge set in among two perpendicularly rising rocks, with Jehangir's Fort as a gigantic background, and the Sindh river struggling ferociously for space in many leagues of depth, present a picture which for long lingers in ones imagination. After Attock for miles the road skirts the

(Continued on page 26.)

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

FIGURE WORDS

The Competition this time is entirely of a new kind. It has to do with names of common objects or living beings and as it is such, as to appeal to all classes of our readers, we hope that those who wish to have a good pastime during the Diwali Season, will take a hand at solving it.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet and for the convenience of the readers, a list showing such marks is given below. Thus, "a" carries 1 mark, "n" gets 14, "z" has 26 and each of the other characters has marks according to its position in the alphabet.

A list of the 'objects' which are to be found in the Illustrations is also given below, and for the purposes of this Competition, you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks for each of the letters in the name of the 'object' are to be totalled up. For example the total marks for "Bed" as shown in No. 5 is 11 (B—2, E—5, D—4). The mark values for other 'object' or 'objects' are given on this page, and you have to pick out the Illustrations which have 'objects' with names carrying the total marks as indicated by the figures and enter the number of the corresponding Illustration in the Coupon against A, B, C,..... representing the respective figures.

For example the mark value of "Huts" seen in Illustration No. 11 is 68 (H—8, U—21, T—20, S—19 -68) and as the figure 68 appears in 'K', we enter No. 11 against 'K' in the Coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the Coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an Entrance Fee of Annas Eight with each Entry Coupon before 17th November subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 17th November, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not

A 43	B 26	C 59
D 32	E 41	F 24
G 39	H 11	I 62
J 67	K 68	L 46
M 52	N 78	O 54
P 42	Q 37	R 45

A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF OBJECTS

ARM	DEER	KITE
BASIN	DOGS	LEGS
BEAR	DOOR	RAILS
BED	FROG	RAT
BIRDS	GATES	RAZOR
BOY	GIRL	ROPE
BOOKS	GOAT	SAIL
CAT	GUN	SAW
CHAIR	HANDS	SUN
COBRA	HEADS	TABLES
COW	HOUND	TREES
CROW	HUTS	WATER

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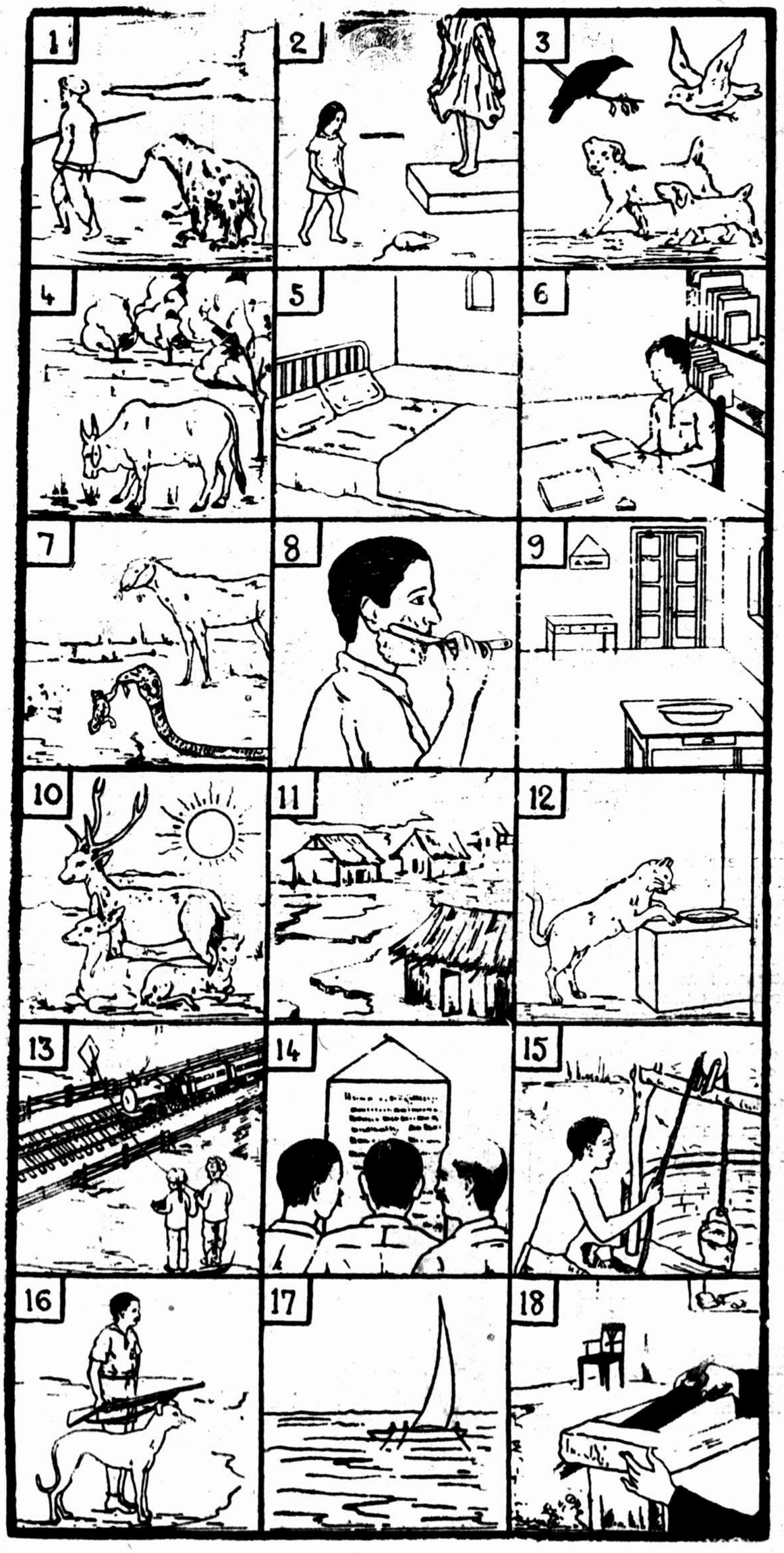

be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition: and the "Bombay Sentinel"

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition
COUPON 14 11

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	5
I	
J	
K	11
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX No. ... G. P. O. BOMBAY.

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY,
17th Nov., 1937

(For Extra Coupons See Page 37).

LAND OF MOHMANDS AND AFRIDIS

banks of the Kabul river, a tributary of Sindh, and the sole source of fertility to rocky tracts between Kabul valley and Attock. The distant mountains here look bare and austere, just as the people here give one the impression of simplicity and hardihood.

Not many years ago, it used to be unsafe to be on this road alone even during the day. Every Railway Station on this route is built to look like a strong fortress. Things have so changed now that at least on two occasions during my brief stay in the Frontier Province I was on a part of this road late after nightfall, and not only felt safe, but witnessed busy traffic, of all kinds of conveyances, cars, buses, tongas, bullock-carts, camels and a large number of pedestrians making their way from one village to the other.

Procession For Jawahar

The historic Presidential procession, of which various estimates between thirty thousand and a hundred thousand were at the time, made in the press, was wending its way outside Kabuli Gate when I reached Peshawar city. I learnt that the day's programme consisted of meetings and conferences, and since I had no desire or strength for participating in either, I decided in favour of a hot bath, a heavy lunch, and a non-stop rest for the entire party till the next morning. It was, however, with no mean satisfaction that I repaired to the residence of my host, one of the oldest residents of the frontier since for the first time in an otherwise adventurous life, I had made a practically non-stop run of six hundred miles, maintaining an excellent average speed of forty-five miles an hour at that. It had been an exciting adventure, but the thrills that awaited me in the next three days were entirely unexpected, al-

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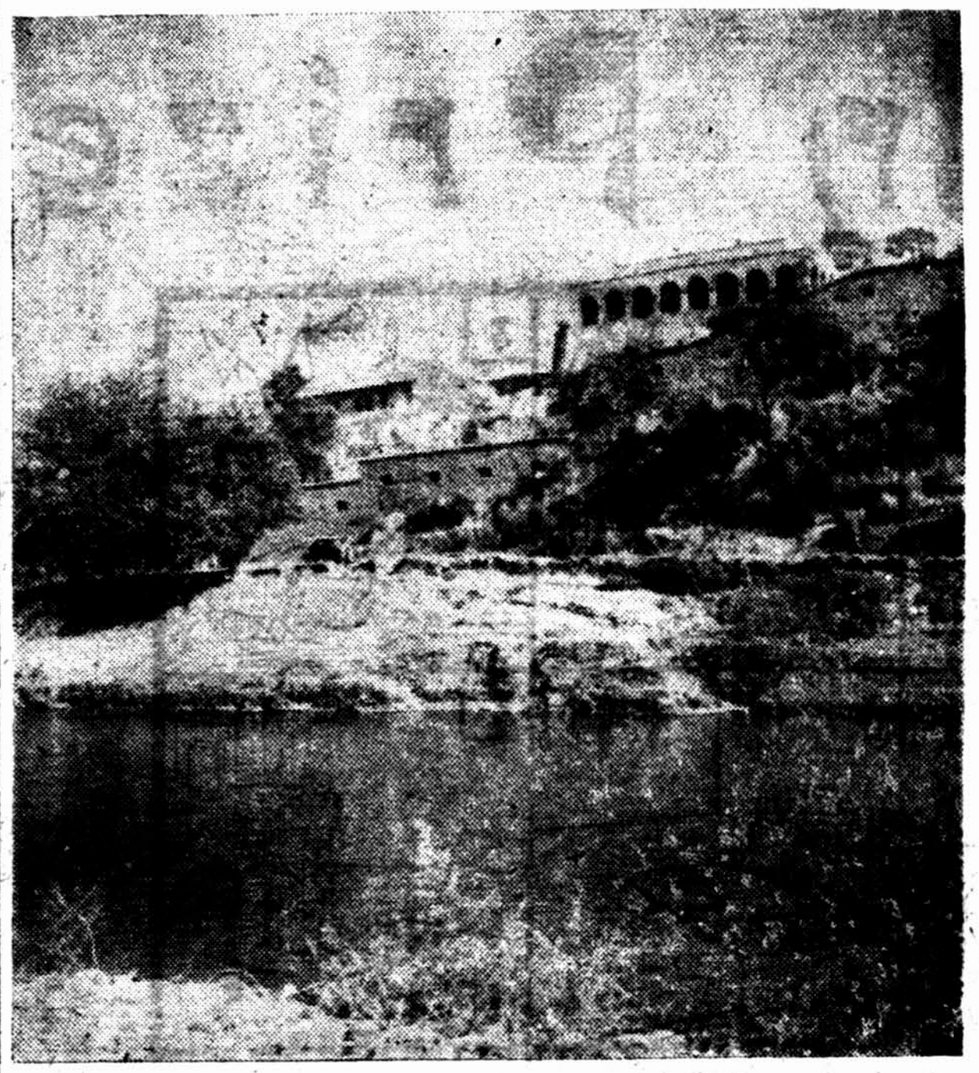
(Continued From Page 23)



Amandara Fort with the fortified Rest House on the banks of the Swat River.

though they were well and fully earned!

It was early next morning that I managed the invitation to accompany Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru into the tribal territory beyond Peshawar. My midget was readily accepted as my contribution for the trip, and under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan we commenced, what proved to be a most exciting tour of hundred and twenty miles of Mohmand territory. The political aspects of this visit have already become public property, and are also hardly relevant to this narrative. What interested me was not so much the crowds that collected to welcome my august companions, as the territory which we traversed and the people that inhabited it.

Pathan Hospitality

The Mohmand territory lies at the foot of the Hindukush range between the Kabul river and the Swat river. Every little peak in the entire range is capped with military posts indicative of the peacelessness of the Frontier. The Mohmands are, however, more peace loving than the Waziris, the Bhittanis, the Afridis or the Shinwaris. They are tall, well-built and fair. Their women folk are more handsome and pretty. Each Mohmand village is a little fortress, with a high tower built in the Centre from where the entire area for miles can be surveyed and kept under target range. The Mohmand territory is at places very rich and fertile, and the people here seem fairly well off. Shabkadar, Utmanzai and Charsadda are certainly no longer mere villages, and yet they can hardly be characterised as towns. In most of the Mohmand homes, one still finds large beds made from unchiselled tree trunks, heated stones used as baking ovens. It is a custom as much among the Mohmands as among most other transfrontier tribes that a girl should not be considered to have attained to a marriageable age and physique, unless she can carry four maunds of weight on her head without bending. Adultery is practically unknown among these people, although there is very little of purda, and in almost cent per cent. cases, the price of adultery is death. As a people they are most hospitable, and it is considered the height of disgrace for the entire village, if within a short time of his arrival a stranger cannot find an obliging and willing host. Every village has a guest house where people staying for the night in the village are welcome, and are offered beddings, food and shelter, of the best that the village can afford. And yet frank, friendly and hospitable as these people are, god help the man who either earns their wrath or becomes the victim of their hostility. The Pathan never forgets, and wrong done to the father may most likely be avenged by the grand, or the great grand son.

The road from Peshawar to Shabkadar is as good as one would wish. Our difficulties, however, commenced after we had left the main track at Abbazai, thirty miles from Peshawar, and took the stony by-ways that circumvent the lower Swat Canal near the

The road to Malakand Hill has its giddy bends.

Munda Head. Here, we skirted for a few miles the canal bank and then our way wended through fords of crystal clear water here and the car through over-grown fields of oats but most of the time through rugged, barren, undulating tracts, passing through hundreds of grave yards or wild wastes, sometimes curving dangerously through village streets, sometimes sloping into sandy beds of dry streams, and all the time presenting new difficulties and problems to me and the car. It was one continuous obstacle race. At two places we had to pass through fairly deep water, and I feared my midget would sink, or at least not be able to pull through. For miles, I had to negotiate difficult bends, sometimes with the help of my car leaning dangerously on one side, and all the time we passed through territory where ordinarily life seemed unsafe, and where the best sharp shooters and marksmen, the world has produced, live and have been trusted sometimes even to make mistake an honest in judging friend from foe. At many places sand and stones had made a perilous combination, and the road seemed more a trap than intended for vehicular traffic. It was nearing the time for tea when I heaved a sigh of relief and we reached Utmanzai from where a clean metalled road connects with Charsadda. It was long after nightfall that we once again saw the bright lights of Peshawar.

With Dr. Khan Saheb

After breakfast the next day, we left for the historic Khyber Pass. This day we were also accompanied by Dr. Khan Saheb, the Prime Minister of the North Western Frontier Province. The road between Peshawar and the border post on the other end of Khyber is one of the best hill roads I have seen, and yet at places the incline is so steep and the bends so rapid, that they put the best car engine and the finest driving skill to a difficult test. The road to Jamrud passes through level ground with the Khajuri plain spreading on one side and the Peshawar valley on the other. From Jamrud the Caravan Road, the Railway track and the car road run almost side by side. In the area around reside the Shinwaris and the Afridis, while almost everywhere as far as the eye can traverse, the landscape stand like giant warders on every small or big hill top. British military posts or little fortresses over-looking the plain on both sides. The Afridis are not so peace-abiding as the Mohmands, nor have they such fertile territory to give them sustenance. They live in comparative poverty, and make excellent fighters. The Afridi villages, like Mohmand villages are constructed of mud on the model of fortresses, but their best shelters are large caves constructed in strange nooks and corners of the hill side, some of which can accommodate four to five hundred people in time of war.

The Real Khyber

The real Khyber pass lies between Ali Masjid and Landikotal. Ali Masjid is a big Military post, deriving its name from a small white mosque built at the base of the hill, and made famous as a landmark where Amanulla's forces could reach during the last Afghan War. The real Khyber pass is a very small and narrow ravine with high bare rugged mountain peaks rising on both sides. Landikotal fort situated on one of highest mountain peaks, is the most modern in construction, and is very unlike the Jamrud and the Peshawar forts, both of which were built by Hari Singh Walwa, the brave General of Ranjit Singh. From Landikotal fort, the road drops to a very low level again only to rise rapidly in a few serpentine pairpin bends to Michni Kandow the most strategic outpost created on the frontier by nature. From here, one can see Afghanistan for several miles. On the left stands the great wall of Ashoka, a reminder of the danger that this entrance to India has constituted through the centuries.

The Last Post

As I stood on the lofty peak of Michni Kandow surveying the spreading valley below, pictures of kings, generals and adventurers, of Greeks, Scythians, Persians, Afghans, of Alexander, Mahmud of Ghazni, Timur, Nadirshah and Babar, of soldiers armed with

(Continued on page 27)

Land Of Mohmands And Afridis

(Continued From Page 26)

swords, spears, hatchets, bows, arrows and matchlocks. thirsting to ravish the rich fields of the Indus beyond surged into the mind, and the space below filled itself for a while at least with weired ghosts risen from the many graves in which this part of the country abounds! The last modest milestone recording the limit of British India lies on the foot of the hills on the other side, where a ten foot gate consisting of a single unpolished and unchiselled pole, as rough and bare as the hills around, marks the entrance into Afghan territory. The gateway is guarded on each side by two Sentries, who never exchange even a greeting, who do not understand each other's language, who represent two different nationalities, and avow allegiance to two different monarchs.

It was in a different part of the Frontier that I spent the fourth day of my stay. Chakdara is the last British outpost on the Mohmand frontier. At Amandara the incline to Malakand on both sides is as rapid as any one would wish to negotiate. But apart from its fertility, the Swat Valley on both sides of the mountain presents the most picturesque landscape on the frontier.

From the foot of Malakand Fort, by itself a most awe-inspiring and picturesque structure, you see on the one side of the Swat River running parallel to the range, through a vast stretch of barren plain, and on the other side, the Swat Canal, with its mad torrential waters dashing against its rugged bed and rising furiously like the heaving waves of a stormy sea, taking a serpentine course through miles of fertile, harvest laden fields, tempting the valiant Pathan to prefer the plough to the musket.

Back To Lahore

As I returned late in the night on that day after completing a most instructive and at the same adventurous survey of the Frontier, I realised the wisdom of having decided to journey by car, than by train, for such incursions in any other conditions would have been practically impossible. It was with some regret that I decided the next day to speed off towards Lahore, even though another day on the other side of the Khajuri Plain beyond Bannu and Kohat seemed tempting even though less safe. As I left Peshawar my speedometer indicated that I had completed my first thousand miles. This induced a moment of quick calculation, and the results far from boring may interest the reader suffering from the malady which has infected me. During this entire journey generally over excellent roads, but at times over sandy tracts; pebbled footpaths, though open fields and on dangerous hill sides, I had used up exactly thirty gallons of petrol costing approximately a sum of rupees fifty considering that I was able to get a square meal to last me till the next one, wherever I went, the entire trip cost me and my party not more than rupees sixty. If we had taken the journey by rail this amount would be equal to ten rupees less than a second class fare for the three of us. The four days I spent on the frontier could have only been possible with a taxi costing at least Rs. 25 per day if we had been lucky to get one. All told, I calculated that I had saved more than a hundred rupees on this trip alone, by my discretion and wise judgment. At this rate I felt I might be able to save the entire price of my car after the end of my tour. At this flattering prospect I started back on the highway to Lahore.

The Congress President and "Frontier Gandhi" in the porch of the Frontier Prime Minister's residence.

only six miles from Chakdara has been built a gigantic canal head, from where the waters of the Swat river are spread all over the Swat valley, making the whole valley rich and fertile. On the banks of the Swat river stands the Amandara fort, with a magnificent rest house perched on the top of the hill, where one can spend a night even across the frontier. The Swat river not only supplies the Swat vallew with a net work of canals, but is the source of a magnificent hydro-electric system intended to electrify the entire frontier province. Five miles from Amandara lies the Benton Tunnel which cuts for three miles from under the mountain, and takes the waters of the Swat to the other side, falling rapidly for many feet, creating abundant supplies of electricity, being at the same time a marvellous creation of human mind and nature. On the peak of the mountain stands Malakand Fort, a most strategic point in India's defence, where some years ago a garrison of Indian troops were almost butchered by ten thousand Pathans. Chakdara is more than eighty miles from Peshawar, and while the tribes in the Swat Valley are the most prosperous, they are no less warlike than their brothers who live on the other side of the range. Here as in other parts of the frontier, the road is good but not without its dangers, and

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Radhanpur Efforts To Meet Malaria Epidemic

RADHANPUR, Nov. 12.

The Publicity Officer Radhanpur State, wires:—

Incensed by dismissal of an unqualified Bania medical servant by the Radhanpur State for insubordination and gross neglect of duty, a few malcontents in the guise of anonymous correspondents have been hoaxing some of the Gujarati papers of Bombay with harrowing accounts of malaria and dengue fevers working havocs in the town of Radhanpur. "Janma Bhoomi" of Bombay has been publishing unfounded reports. Dr. Godbole was persuaded to go to Radhanpur and though the doctor waited here for three days, the volunteers, medicines and free gift of fruits promised from Bombay failed to arrive and there were no patients and he has left Radhanpur this morning The fact is that there has been unusually severe epidemic of malaria this season in Radhanpur due to abnormally heavy rainfall and accumulation of water in surrounding low lying country but fortunately death rate is comparatively not very high The State Medical Officers are doing all they can. The private charitable dispensary at Radhanpur is also doing its best. The position has greatly improved and there is no cause for alarm, nor outside help is needed

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Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

HIS LORDSHIP SCORES IN WELLINGTON PLATE

George Bell Saddles A Winner

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

A race programme which would have done credit to a Big Meeting fixture, attracted a good crowd to Mahaluxmi on Saturday. The only grouse of racegoers was the fact that a lengthy card necessitated such an early start. The weather was of the kind that there usually associates with many and it was not surprising that there was a run on the cold drinks which Messrs. Brandon and Co. so thoughtfully provide for thirsty racegoers.

The sport was notable for the doubles scored by Trainers Hewitt and Jimmy Robinson. The former had the distinction of saddling the big winner when His Lordship, late Count Ito, got home first in the Wellington Plate. Chota Sahib earlier in the afternoon had won the Baghdad Plate, Division I in the colours of Begum Feeroza Dulhan. Robinson's two winners were Saad Nazam and Timiat who must be one of the most improved Arabs in training.

Tommy Burn, one of our most capable race-riders was seen to great advantage on both Saad Nazam and His Lordship and was the only jockey to ride a double.

Idar Horse Wins.

The race for the Wellington Plate saw several of our best Class I horses sport silk. The betting favoured Gay Lover and His Lordship was always in great demand. The Parlakimedi owned horse failed to play his expected bold part, but His Lordship on whom Burn was called upon for a strong effort just got up in time to beat the lightly weighted Argo's Heir on the post. Bouldnor who is not at his best over this sprint course, ran really well and secured the minor placing. He should be a much improved horse next time out.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's colours were to the fore in the November Plate when his Bachelor's Bard trounced an useful lot of Class II sprinters in fine style. The issue appeared to rest between Karaway and Paper Boy when Haji's chestnut swooped down to beat them all. Among the beaten I noted Himat, Lingo and Benevento as likely to do well with another race or two.

A Family Triumph

Long out of touch with fortune George Bell, a very successful trainer in years gone by saddled his first winner when Who's Who scored in the Redcar Plate in the colours of Mrs. A Svamvur. It was a family triumph for the winner was ridden by Bob Bell—a promising lad who has very few opportunities. He handled the son of Asterns very capably and held Tipperary, ridden by Bromley in a very close finish. Bastion, the favourite, could not manage anything better than a third and the well favoured Mad Hatter, in the van for the first four furlongs, faded out of the contest when the race took an interesting turn.

Winning the Auckland Park Plate Division I in accordance with popular anticipation, Remarque had to run the gauntlet of an objection lodged by the rider of Rathlorn. Backers collected when the Stewards overruled the protest. Low Tide carried his 9st into third place and is obviously in good trim.

A first market choice in the Auckland Park Plate, Division II the Kolhapur owned Castletoi ran a most disappointing race. I am afraid this good looking filly is none too generous. She was in the van until a furlong from home and turned it up when the pressure was applied. Victory belongel to Gold Galleon—a sturdy chestnut gelding, owned by the Raja of Bobbili. His success was readily gained and he will win in a higher classification. The placegetters were Perrier and Galumph II and among the beaten ohers was Spanish Fly.

Mr. Gemini's Melisande accounted for an useful lot of Indian Breds in the Meerut Plate. Lesser fancied than her stable mate Rotten Row, the filly came fast from a position in the rear to pass Advance who was being hailed the winner. Honeysuckle performed well when shouldering 10st.-4 into a minor placing.

Light Weights to the Fore

Light weights played the important part at the judge's end in the Cooperage Handicap Division I. Iraq Bahadur—the best backed in the field won cleverly from Walk Over and Bahar Neel, who retains his Poona form was third.

Defying a penalty for a recent success Timiat won the Cooperage Handicap Division II in fine style from Al Saffah and Gani. None too well away Mr. Petit's stout-hearted bay came right through the field to score comfortably. He has come on wonderfully in the hands of Jimmy Robinson. Backed on his remarkable track exploits Hakim Pasha performed disgracefully. Never at any time did he look like doing the trick and I am afraid he has been given too much to do in his morning gallop.

Interesting Race.

The finish of the Baghdad Plate Division II was worth going a long way to see. Three of the best backed in the field battled grimly for honours. Saad Nazam and Challenger passed the post in a line with Toholla only a short head third behind. The judge gave a dead heat, but quite a number of people were of the opinion that Toholla and not Saad Nazam should have been bracketed with Challenger as joint winner.

Making practically all his own running Chota Sahib won the Baghdad Plate, Division I very comfortably from the late finishing Dhiyab. With better handling than he received Sadran Manfi, the favourite should have been closer than third, but his turn will come before long.

The Daily Double was won, eight investors receiving Rs. 269 each. Lucky nominators of the treble received Rs. 4,046|8.

THE BAGDAD PLATE Div I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Begum Feeroza Dulhan's CHOTA SAHIB, 8-9, Mohd. Khan 1
Mr. Ali Mahomed Fakir Mahomed's DHIYAB, 8-8, Fazal Rehman, ... 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor' SADRAN, MANFI, 8-5, (cr. 8-6) Jadhav 3
Mr. Fahad Jarulla's KING OF DIAMONDS, 7-10, A. Rashid.. 4

Won by 3|4 length, short head, and 2 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 17. Rs. 23 and Rs. 13 for places.

All ran.

Time: 1 minute, 40 4|5 seconds.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt

Favourite: Sadran Manfi.

THE BAGDAD PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Mr. Diamond's CHALLENGER, 8-3; Bromley, ... 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's SAAD NAZAM, 8-2, Burn 1

Dead heat.

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's TOHALLA, 8-6, Evans 3
Mr. Kay's HARIA, Brace 4

Won by: Dead heat, short-head, 3 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 29 for win, on Challenger and Rs. 31 on Saad Nazam, Rs. 25, and Rs. 19 and Rs. 17 for places.

Did not run: Legion and Turkey.

Time: 1 minute, 39 seconds.

Winners trained by R. Higgins, and J. Robinson.

Favourites: Saad Nazam and Prince Hilal.

THE MEERUT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV other than those in Starred Class.

Mr. Gemini's MELISANDE, 8-7 Selby 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE, 7-11, Meekings 2
Mr Osman Chotani's HONEYSUCKLE, 10-4, Munro 3
Rao Bahadurs M. S. Hakim and D. M. Bhosle's IRONSIDE, 7-4 cd. 7-5 Bromley 4

Won by: 1 1|2 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths and 3 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 34. Rs. 26, and Rs. 19 for places.

Did not run: Maharaja's Choice, Quicksilver, and Vandyke.

Time: 1 minute, 22 2|5 seconds.

Winner trained by: Dr. S. K. Pillay.

Favourite: Melisande (bkt.)

THE AUCKLAND PARK PLATE. Div. II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

The Raja of Bobbili's GOLD GALLEON, 8-0, Meekings .. 1
Mr. H. Romer's PERRIER, 8-12, Marrable 2
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's GALUMPH II, 7-4 (car. 7-5), Whiteside 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA, 8-7, Brace 4

Won by 3 lengths, short head 4 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 81 for win, Rs. 33. Rs. 49 and Rs. 26 for places.

Not Run:—Miss Grenville.

Time: 1 minute, 15 2|5 seconds.

Winner trained by M. Ali Asker.

Favourite Castletoi.

THE AUCKLAND PARK PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's REMARQUE 8-7 Simmons 1
Messrs. Kay and G. Subharrao RATHLORN 8-10 Rook 2
Mr. A. Higgins' LOW TIDE 9-0 Munro 3
Mr. M. Wemyss' PALL MALL 8-4 Harding 4

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

Won by neck, 1|2 length, 2 1|2 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 41, for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 21 for places.

Did not run: Dante and Eastern Queen.

Time: 1 minute, 15 4|5 seconds.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. D. Petit's TIMIAT 8-9 Hutchins 1
Mrs. N. M. Sopher's AL SAFFAH 9-4 Brace 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANI 9-2 Obaid 3
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM 7-11 Mendoza 4

Not Run:—Havana 7-11.

Won by 1|2 length, 3|4 length 1 length.

Time.—1min. 23 4|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 19 Rs. 79 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHO'S WHO 8-0 R. Bell 1
Mr. R. Higgins' TIPPERARY 7-9 Bromley 2
Mr. E. F. Neilson's BASTION 8-8 Selby 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's MAID OF ORLEANS 8-11 Munro 4

Not Run:—New Radnor 7-4 and Diomedol 7-9.

Won by head, 2 lengths, short-head.

Time:—1min. 14 1|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 117 for win, Rs. 24 Rs. 21 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by G. Bell..

THE NOVEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 8-9 Evans 1
Major Genl. Nawab Khusru Jung & Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY 8-0 Burn 2
Mrs. S. J. Gubbay's PAPER BOY 8-0 Brace 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 8-9 Whiteside 4

Not Run:—Flying Glance 9-0 and House of Lords 8-12.

Tote paid Rs. 66 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 29 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's HIS LORDSHIP 8-9 Burn 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ARGO'S HEIR 7-10 Bromley 2
H.H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOULDNOR 7-4 Whiteside 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GAY LOVER 9-0 Maxwell 4

Not Run:—Diamond Shower 9-9 Synagogue 9-6 and Irongrey 8-2.

Tote paid Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 14 Rs. 19 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ BAHADUR 7-7 E. Britt 1
Mr. Majid Tarfa's WALK OVER 7-5 Whiteside 2
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL 7-9 B. McQuade 3
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN 7-9 Meekings 4

Not Run:—The Duke 8-4.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 16 Rs. 19 and 47 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

About Studios And Stars

"ANTHONY ADVERSE" IN FREDRIC MARCH

At The Broadway

"Anthony Adverse" is the last word in magnificent screen entertainment.

This truly anxiously awaited Warner Bros. production, which is now showing at THE BROADWAY, Kingsway, Khodadad Circle, Dadar.

The picture follows the romantic adventures of Anthony Adverse through five countries, across the seas and over three continents. For mammoth sets, for colourful and picturesque back-grounds, for dynamic action, for the unusual characterizations of its tremendous cast from Fredric March, the star, down to the smallest bit player, for the glamour of its romance, its human interest and sheer, unadulterated entertainment, this picture is unsurpassed.

Warner Bros. have again accomplished the apparently impossible.

It has a tremendous cast, cast with ninety-eight speaking parts and 2,500 bit players and extras.

But all this, while full of colour, is but the background for a drama of human life, its loves and hates its hopes and its disappointments; its desires and its passions; its vain and futile struttings and its vast achievements.

Programme also includes many interesting side films.

"Chandrarao More" forthcoming General Films release.

"Kot[illegible]with Sabita Devi and Motilal at the Re[illegible]

BETTE DAVIS IN "THAT CERTAIN WOMAN"

Again given a photoplay that has plenty of scope for her unique emotional talents, Bette Davis starting at the Capitol to-day in "That Certain Woman," and seemed to delight successive audiences as this Warner Bros. melodrama unreeled its fast-moving action upon the screen. Adventure—romantic love—martyrdom—mother-love—are all portrayed by blonde Bette in the course of this exciting drama, which was both written and directed by the celebrated Edmund Goulding. Her part in the play is much more important than the one in her recent "Kid Galahad," with Edward G. Robinson, and the role is even more tense and engrossing that the one she had in "Marked Woman," with Humphrey Bogart. "That Certain Woman" is a story about the widow of a slain gangster, who despite the scorn of the world and the persecution of enemies, wins her way to business success and to the affections of a worthwhile man. Henry Fonda carries the male romantic interest, while others in the cast include Ian Hunter, Anita Louise, Donald Crisp, Hugh O'Connell, Mary Phillips and Herbert Rawlinson.

"REPENTANCE"

(CONTRIBUTED)

Enthusiasm is the keynote of Tara Films' maiden production "Repentance", formerly unmarried wife, that now awaits its premiere in Bombay.

A good story is the foundation of a good picture. Without inherent drama in the plot, no amount of ingenuity of the director, resource of the producer or talent of the cast can make a picture truely great. A film might be well directed or well produced, or it might contain excellent histrionic traits. Withal, it will fall short of greatness if the story lacks the strength to bear the structure.

Tara Films showed commendable discernment, therefore, in making sure of a good story. They had it from Mr. Y. N. Tipnis, the celebrated Marathi playwright.

The choice of theme was as happy as the choice of the writer. "Repentance" is based on a story in which youth will see light and age will recognise experience. It deals with the problem of social freedom of youths—a problem whose acuteness is painfully recognised in the present age of social transition in India. It presents scope for comparison of different solutions of this vital problem, exemplifies the reactions of freedom and fetters, and touches also upon the question of personal morality. The author it must be recognised does not shirk his own responsibility. He does not content himself with merely presenting the facts of problems; but in ending the tale, he dares draw conclusions of his own.

The story of "Repentance" will undoubtedly raise controversy—not, indeed, regarding the way it treats the problems, but regarding the dictims that he author seeks to lay down in conclusion.

If the story is provocative, its treatment by the director is in tune with its spirit. Shelley Ghosh, trained in the traditions of Ezra Mir, has shown competence as well as daring in the arrangement of sequences no less than in handling individual scenes. The picture, thus, not only abounds in high-lights, but presents a constant variety of tone and temper; so that, at every point, the audience will be wondering what would turn up next.

Matching the strength of the story and ability of the direction, is the competence of the cast which represents picked talent from the East and the West of India.

Appropriately, Shivrani Ghose has directed the music of "Repentance" The background music of the picture presents a feature that distinctly adds to the charm, while the song-hits are numerous and exquisitely tuned and timed. Shivrani herself sings many of these, while others go to P. Banerjee, one of the competent players who compose the supporting cast This includes Gulzar, Chowdhury and S Dutt, a smart trio that lend relief to the emotional run of the picture by a variety of intelligently handled comic punches.

Altogether, "Repentance" is a very savoury confection of public education with popular entertainment—a consummation that should be the ambition of every Indian producer to attain

STRIKERS MARCH TO ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

Committee Formed To Chalk Out Plan Of Action

All the stone-cutters and the City labour working on buildings at present in construction have downed tools as a sequel to the refusal of their demand for increased wages by the contractors. About a thousand workers are involved in the strike

Workers from other building departments are also joining the strike and a Strike Committee with Messrs. More and Jayavant Kampte has been formed. A meeting of the Committee will be held this evening to chalk out details of action for the future

HEADED BY MR. SALVE, PRESIDENT OF THE BUILDING WORKERS' UNION, THE STRIKERS MARCHED IN A PROCESSION TO THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, WHERE A MEETING WAS HELD, WHICH WAS ADDRESSED BY LEADERS OF THE STRIKE.

It will be remembered that the strike originated at the building work of the Reserve Bank of India.

11 AHMEDABAD MILLS AFFECTED

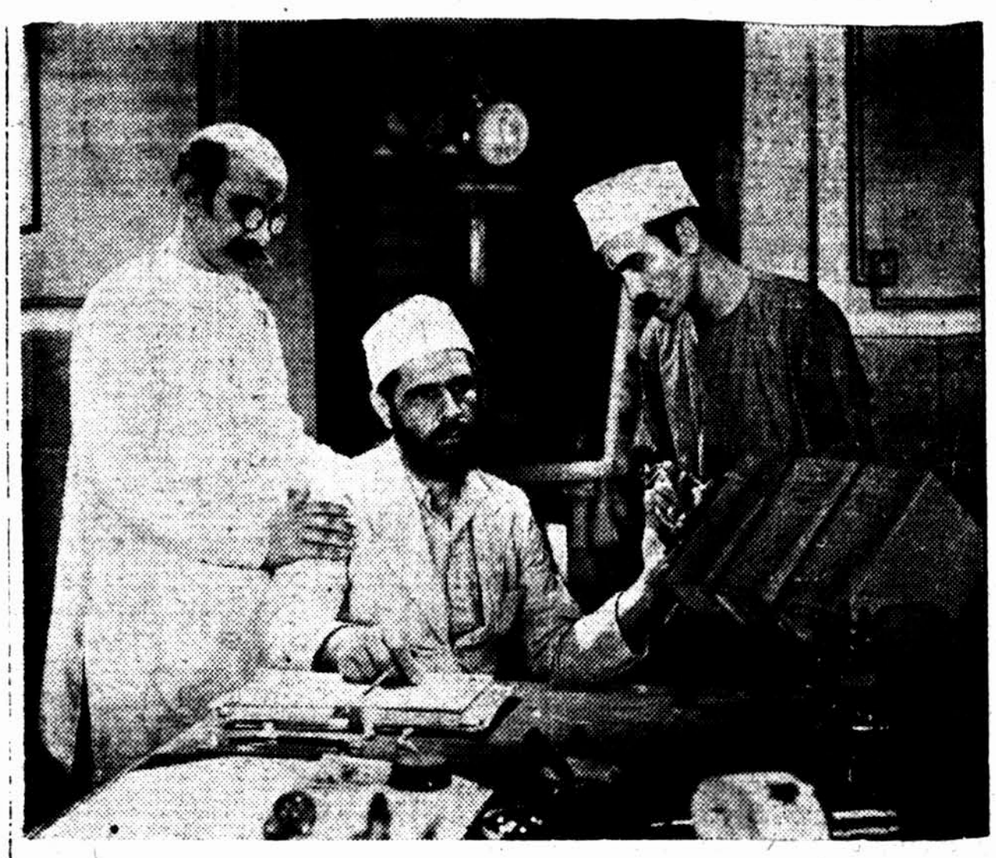
Alleged Assault On Loyalist Workers

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

Excitement in mill areas is growing. The number of mills affected by the strike is now eleven. Eight loyalist operatives of the Lal mill are alleged to have been assaulted by [illegible] strikers.—A. P

Around Theatre & Film Land

"That Certain Woman" with Bette Davis and Henry Fonda at the Capitol



Sohrab Modi in "Mitha Zahar", (Minerva).

REMARQUE'S "ROAD BACK"

At The Regal

A procession of emotions ranging in intensity from the vitriolic hate of a man whose love has been betrayed, to the tenderness of a mother's love; from the madness that drives men to murder to the great human friendships welded in an inferno of revolution, are the dramatic elements which James Whale director, found in the story of "The Road Back" and developed for the screen. The picture opened at the Regal Theatre on Armistice Day. The "Road Back" is taken from a book whose frank revelations of carefully guarded secrets shook the world. It is a tale no man dared to pen until Erich Remarque risked his life and liberty to write it. He was forced into exile because of the novel. Director Whale saw in the book more than an expose of economic and political conditions which followed the war. He saw a cavalcade of human emotions, high-lighted against a thrilling and unusual background. In the story of the boys who return home to find themselves bewildered by the loss of the very things for which they had fought, the director saw a theme which was made ever more powerful when contrasted against the mass passions of a people struggling for existence. Remarque had incorporated great human interest in his story by telling it through the actions and reactions of a group of youngsters, upon whom the surprises of a changed world burst with shocking suddenness. His characters were human, interesting, delightful in the comedy pathos and tragedy of their everyday lives. James Whale saw universal appeal in the story. "Some pictures appeal more strongly to men than they do to women; some appeal to younger persons only" he says. "'The Road Back' I believe is a picture that will appeal to all ages and both sexes." a cast of forty principals and 2000 extra players were required to tell the story of "Road Back." This number includes John King, Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Andy Devine, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda, Jean Rouverol, Maurice Murphy, Larry Blake, Henry Hunter, Noa Beery, Jr. Gene Garrick, and John Emery, as well as such accomplished character actors as Etienne Girardot Robert Warwick, Lionel Atwill, Arthur Hohl, Spring Byington and Laura Hope Crews. Don't miss it.

"CHANDRARAO MORE

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Chandrarao More" General Films Ltd's first picture, is now almost complete and will be released soon in a prominent Bombay Theatre. As everyone knows, it is a story of the time of SHIVAJI, the founder of the Maratha Empire. The picture as it will appear on the talking screen will unfold one of the most vivid pages of the history of the Deccan, presented with due dignity and understanding. Finely directed by Arolkar in straight forward style, it is an intensely moving drama of the clash of human wills and temperaments

"Duniya-Na-Mane" at the Krishna.

"KUL DEEPAK"

Forthcoming Release

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Variety is the spice of life. This holds good more for entertainment than for anything else. Among the problems confronting the film producers of to-day is the need of adapting their pictures to the changing tastes of the public. That is why in the race for film supremacy only those come forward that have some novelty to offer to appeal to the public. In this latter class one can confidently put "Kul Deepak", Mohan Pictures' Hindi production which is almost completed and ready for release. For one thing, it can lay claim to excellent music contributed by that talented singer, Gauhar Karnataki, who is co-starred with Master Shiraz in the romantic pair.

The settings are of the most magnificent type, but even more important in the final effect that is achieved are the beautiful dialogue and songs. There is not a single dull moment in the picture. The story moves from incident to incident until atlast comes the final climax of the death of Chandrarao More and his brother while defending the Fort of Raigad against the forces of Shivaji.

The film gives a convincing picture of Maharashtra life in its most glorious days. Among the outstanding performers may be mentioned Aundhkar, Amina, Nandrekar, Maruti Rao, Dinkar, Datar, Jayashree and a number of others. The music is by Mr. D. P. Koregaokar, the well known Gramophone Artiste.

"The Road Back" Remarque's anti-war picture at the Regal.

"Secret Lives" at the Excelsior.

Ciano Not To Meet Eden

Little Prospect Of Anglo-Italian Rapprochement

ROME, November 12.

A warning against too much optimism over the prospects of Anglo-Italian rapprochement is uttered in Italian political circles.

It is stated that there had been approaches in the last few days to ascertain whether the necessary conditions for the development of conversations existed.

It is authoritatively denied that there is a likelihood of a meeting between Count Ciano and Mr. Eden in the near future.—Reuter.

HITLER-HALIFAX INTERVIEW?

BERLIN, November 13.

Commenting on Lord Halifax's forthcoming visit to Germany, a German news agency states that if Lord Halifax is given an opportunity of seeing the Fuhrer, this will be warmly welcomed in Germany.—Reuter.

TOURISTS' 100 FOR 2

(Continued from Page 17.)

the poor show in the day before yesterday's match.

AMARNATH BOWLS WELL

Amarnath kept perfect length conceding only eight runs in five overs. At tea Edrich and Yardley were not out with 14 and 17 respectively.

The crowd in the afternoon numbered about ten thousand, among the distinguished persons present being H. E. the Governor, Sir Herbert Emerson, the Premier, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Lady Tennyson and Lady Halifax.

CHANGES IN BOWLING

The game proceeded very slowly after tea, with Merchant ringing changes at short intervals and the batsmen taking no chances runs were few and far between, and 50 of the innings was signalled after 80 minutes' play. Merchant brought on Amir Elahi and Hazare after 50 had been passed. Hazare was well received by Yardley, being hit for ten runs in one over. Hazare was quickly taken off and replaced by Amarsingh who started bowling round the wicket but the changes made no difference to the batsmen, With a hit off the last ball of the day Yardley brought on the century of the innings in 115 minutes. The innings of both Edrich and Yardley have so far been faultless.

INDIA—(1st Innings).

V. M. Merchant c Willard b Gover	5
Hindlekar l.-b.-w.	24
Amarnath, c Tennyson, b Gover	6
Jai, l.b.w., b Smith	5
Yuvaraja of Patiala (not out)	41
Amarsingh c Gibb, b Gover	2
Ramsingh c Gibb, b Wellard	5
Hazare, b Gover	3
Amir Elahi, b Gover	0
Mubarak Ali c and b Wellard	1
Extras	8
Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSES

	O	M	R	W
Gover	16	3	40	6

Wellard 15.1, 1, 39, 3.
Smith 9, 1, 31, 1.
Peebles 1, 0, 3, 0.

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 8; 2/24; 3/43—2/24; 3/43; 5/93; 6/99; 7/113;

TENNYSON'S TEAM, First Innings:

J. Parks c Hindlekar b Mubarak Ali	1
Edrich (not out)	39
J. Hardstaff, b Amarsingh	1
Yardley (not out)	59
Extras	0
Total (for two wkts.)	100

Indo-British Future Full Of Hope

Mr. R. P. Masani On His European Tour And English Experiences

"BOMBAY CABINET HAS CREATED THE MOST FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION"

"The (Congress) Ministers have given proofs of their capacity and sagacity and I was very glad to hear before I left London that the general impression created was very favourable. I was particularly happy to hear that the Bombay Cabinet had created the most favourable impression," declared Mr. R. P. Masani who returned to Bombay on Thursday last after a Continental tour, in the course of an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle".

Mr. R. P. Masani hoped that the friends of India in England would carry out his suggestion of bringing about a harmonious adjustment in what are regarded as conflicting interests of the two countries, having the last letter of Gandhiji to Mr. Polak as the basis for negotiation.

Questioned about the impression he had gathered of the international situation Mr. R. P. Masani said:

"I am afraid I can tell you nothing new about the international situation. It is to-day the same mad and murderous world that it was when I sailed for Europe five months ago. All talk of international amity is cant. The gospel of plunder and murder is glorified in several countries and although their neighbours and the civilized world are shocked by the prevailing rapacity, and barbarity. Nowhere is there any inclination to do anything more than recording pious protests.

"I have tried to ascertain the popular feeling in England, France and America and I find that the populace of none of these countries is prepared to countenance any suggestion to unsheathe the sword in the name of humanity or in defence of humanitarian principles. They may be stirred to fury if they are themselves wantonly attacked or if any one encroaches on their own preserves. But they would not tolerate any clash of arms for sake of others, even though the undeterred advance of aggressors spells trouble for them in future."

NO WAR IN NEAR FUTURE

Questioned whether there was the possibility of a war in the near future, Mr. R. P. Masani replied

"Once, before I left India certain people were banking on an international conflagration and were predicting a sharp fall in Government securities and a rise in the value of certain stocks in which they expected a war-boom. Whenever and wherever I had a chance I opposed proposals based on such calculations. And after what I have seen and heard in various countries during the past few months, I feel all the more convinced that a world war or a European war is a very very remote possibility. The world to-day appears to be more sordid than it was during the days of the last war. No one is going to expose his house to fire in the attempt to save his neighbour's house

Q:—Even if they wish to go to war, have they enough financial resources?

A:—Well, if the Great Powers do desire to intervene, I think that they can find the sinews of war in spite of the present depression and depleted Exchequers. But as I say they have not the inclination to fight. As regards Germany and Italy, months before I left for Europe I was anticipating a financial crisis in those countries. It has not come. And when I spoke to some friends on the Continent about it. I learnt how the crisis was averted and might still be averted for sometime. But we were agreed that it could not be long deferred. Everywhere, however, on the Continent, I found a feeling in favour of the proposal that Germany should be kept content by the restoration to her of some of her lost possessions.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE BY CONGRESS

Q:—What is your impression of the reactions in England to the acceptance of offices by the Congress?

A:—It was cheering news whilst I was leaving the shores of India that the Congress leaders were in favour of accepting office. When I reached London, Congress Ministries were in the process of formation. And I found that the general impression in England was very favourable. A member of the House of Commons had a discussion with me as regards the administrative capacity of the Congress Ministries and when I said that I had no doubt that everyone of these ministries would be found to be more capable, more earnest and assiduous and no less reasonable and fair-minded than any one of the past ministries in any province, he seemed to be agreeably surprised.

When asked by me whether the House of Commons would be agreeable to amendments in the existing Act, if whilst working it, the Ministers demonstrated that there were certain inherent defects which hampered good Government, he told me that I could take it from him that if such proposals were put forward after a reasonable trial and if the necessity for the change was sufficiently established, the members of the House of Commons as a class would say: 'These people have shown their capacity for government; they have tried the present constitution; they want a change; well, let them have it and try it. The House would never have been in that frame of mind, if the Congress had insisted on wrecking the Act, without a trial.'

"What pleased me most was the assurance that there was no innate apathy against fresh reforms and that the only thing the members of the House of Commons wanted was that they should be convinced of the need for such reforms and the willingness of the people to work them.

"Since that conversation the Ministers have given proofs of their capacity and sagacity and I was very glad to hear before I left London that the general impression created was very favourable. I was particularly happy to hear that the Bombay Cabinet had created the most favourable impression. I wish I could say more about it. Had I known that you were to come to me for an interview, I would have obtained permission of the high authority to speak about it. But as I have not obtained such authority, I shall say no more about it.

"All that I should like to say is that the advantages of two hostile parties getting together are already manifest and I feel confident that prolonged contact would remove many a misapprehension and misgiving.

BRITISH FRIENDS OF INDIA

"Our friends in England, the members of the India League and the Indian Conciliation Group were also pleased with the way in which the Congress Ministries had settled down to work. I was invited to a luncheon by this group of which Miss Agatha Harrison is the moving spirit. The Chairman Mr. Heath was concerned about the financial implications of the policy of Prohibition. I was deeply impressed by his study as well as that of the other members of the group of the mass of statistics and other details collected for them by Miss Agatha Harrison and by themselves, concerning this and other vital questions affecting the welfare of the people of India.

"Mr. Polak was there and he and other members were keen on knowing how they could co-operate with friends in India and help in the proper appreciation of the Congress programme and activities and in cementing friendly relations between the Congress and the Government. Miss Harrison was particularly keen that the group assisting in the movement for Prison Reform. I suggested one more direction in which much could be accomplished by groups such as theirs in India as well as in England, namely, the adjustment of what are regarded as conflicting and irreconcilable interests of the rulers and the ruled and that I hoped that Gandhiji's last letter to Mr. Polak should be made the basis of an honourable and equitable adjustment of such interests."

Ten Germans Killed

Airplane Crash Between Berlin And Mannheim

BERLIN, Nov. 13.

Ten occupants were killed and two injured when a "Lufthansa" 'plane from Berlin to Mannheim crashed at the airport of Mannheim.

The 'plane was about to land when it prematurely touched the ground and was destroyed.

All the casualties are Germans.—Reuter.

JEWISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY

Office In Berlin Closed By Police

BERLIN, Nov 13.

The police have closed down the Berlin office of a Jewish Telegraph Agency and ordered the staff to suspend the distribution of J. T. A. news

The American Consulate has taken up the matter with the German authorities.—Reuter

MACDONALD'S DEAD BODY.

LONDON, Nov 13

Cruiser "Apollo" has been selected to bring the body of Ramsay MacDonald to England.—Reuter

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Slightly Easy But Wheat Very Steady

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

On Saturday crossrates moved within a narrow range.

N. Y. COTTON WEAK.

New York cotton was weak on scattered selling, liquidation and hedging.

BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT VERY STEADY.

Wheat was very steady. Metals were closed.

WALL STREET STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Nov. 13.

Previous closing	7.98
To-day's opening	7.92
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	7.85
Difference	—.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

Previous closing	4.59
To-day's opening	4.56
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.57
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 160

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 13.

Cotton was somewhat depressed to-day following disappointing Bombay cables and the unsettlement of Liverpool while the general condition of the market showed little ability to maintain yesterday's levels.

Trading in December commenced at 7.92 i.e. 6 points lower than previous closing Prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation with a little hedging appearing under which December steadily fell to 7.92 while later further hedging and liquidation caused further recession with December closing at 7,85 with a decline of 13 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 13.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (7.88/7.87) 7.93/7.92
January (7.89/7.89) 7.97/7.97
March (7.9/7.99) 8.02/8.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

American December (4.55) 4.54
American January (4.58) 4.57
Sakels November (6.43) 6.46
Sakels January (6.53) 6.56

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The Cotton Brokers' Association was closed at night.

Prices moved between Rs. 161-8 and Rs. 160 and closed at Rs. 160 at night in the Mahajan Association.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 13.

The rates at 2-30 p m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop October November (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.
Dunlop November (£23) £23 sellers.
Lightning November (£22) £22 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/16 value) 7 1/4 buyers
Forward January March (7 5/16 paid and value) 7 7/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November December (£14 sellers) £14 sellers
Linseed Calcutta November December (£15 1/16 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal December (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Nov. 13.

Previous closing	4.98 5/16
To-day's opening	4.98 9/16
To-day's closing	4.98 3/8

LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 13.

Previous closing	4.98.47
To-day's opening	4.98.15
To-day's closing	4.98.50

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 13.

Previous closing	147.18
To-day's opening	147.18
To-day's closing	147.21

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 13.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98.15 and then slightly improved to and closed at 4.98.50 on scattered support but thereafter movements became small and unimportant.

Franc opened at 147.18 and kept steady with minor fluctuation and closed at 1.47.21.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.120) 11.114
New York on Bombay (37.80) 37.65
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 14
London on Milan (94.80) 94.75
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 5/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£198 1/2 buyers £199 sellers. Weak) closed
Lead (£17 5/8 buyers £17 11/16 sellers. Firm) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£46 to £47 1/2) closed
Glasgow Iron sh. (112-0) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators sold. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 13.

Spot	(19 13/16d.) 19 3/4d.
Forward	(19 3/4d.) 19 11/16d.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nav. 13.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 100 1/2 and March 97 3/4. The market was quiet but steady with little in foreign cables to stimulate demand with little new buying.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Nov. 13.

May Delivery.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 12 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 12 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 11 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 11 9 £7-0-4

Promising Display By Kartar Singh

Interesting Bouts On Saturday

A crowded stadium witnessed Saturday night's bouts in the All-India International Wrestling Tournament for the Championship of India. The programme was as usual one of five fights, in all of which decisions were arrived at.

The best contest of the night was the bout between Jiji Goldstein (Palestine) and Kartar Singh (India). The latter gave a surprisingly good display against an experienced and advanced exponent of wrestling. Kartar Singh quite a young Sikh, shows promise of great things; he can at this early stage of his wrestling career be put among India's good wrestlers.

In the first bout of the night Scott (Bombay) opposed Rahim Bux (India) fighting under the Catch-As-Catch-Can rules. Zest had the better of things in the first round, which was full of action. Evidently Rahim Bux was weighing his opponent up in the early phases of the contest, for when the men came up next Rahim Bux just lifted his man and had him on mat and beat in the second minute.

The next fight saw Emil Tzayea (Hungary) beat Arnold Weber (Austria) in the sixth minute of the contest. Tzayea, the man-mountain, probably could have ended the issue immediately but played with his opponent to please his admirers in the crowded galleries for a while.

RIZA BEY'S SUCCESS

Riza Bey (Turkey) fitted his prowess against C. Stantiu (Albania), in the third fight, the bout being governed by the Greco-Roman rules of wrestling.

The first round was more of a demonstration of the finer tactics of the game under Greco-Roman rules, rather than a fight for a result. As this it was very interesting. Coming up a second time the Turk repeatedly had Stanciu in trouble. In the third round Riza Bey got the better of his man half way through, getting the Albanian on his back following a successful mare.

After the interval Jiji Goldstein (Palestine) tried issues with the agile Kartar Singh (India), under the Catch-as Catch-Can Rules. Kartar Singh almost had the popular Goldstein on his back early in the fight and contrary to expectations had the better of matters throughout the first round. Goldstein was better in the next round and threw the Sikh and then had him squirming with a double leg hold In the third round Goldstein felled his man with a waist whirl and pinned Kartar Singh before he could recover.

The last bout, an All-In affair, between Emil Tzayea (Hungary) and E. Korochenko (Czechoslovakia) was won by "King Kong". This was expected. The fight as usual brought the gallery to its feet, who enjoy this type of rough-and-tumble scrap. Korochenko meted out some punishment, but it was evident that Tzayea was able to end the contest when he liked This he did early in the second round.

Col. E. A. Porch Dead

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The death has occurred of Colonel Edward Albert Porch.—Reuter.

The deceased was a retired Indian army officer. He was born on 28th June 1879. He joined the army in 1899, served in the South African War of 1899-1902, N. W. Frontier, India, in 1908 and the Great European War in 1914-18. He retired in 1924.

The late Lord Peel left £82,000, according to a London message.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Silver ready	50	5	0
Silver 1st settlement Kartak	50	5	0
Silver 2nd settlement Magsar	50	7	0
Gold ready	34	9	9
Gold 1st settlement Kartak	34	10	0
Gold 2nd settlement Magsar	34	10	3
Sovereign	22	4	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Wheat January	5	6	3
Wheat May	5	1	3
Linseed May	7	12	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Nov. 13.

Liverpool wheat December closed at 100 3/8 as against the previous closing at 100 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 13.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 13.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 40 7/8) dol 39 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30) dol 39 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 59) dol 59 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 108) dol 112

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 13.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-4 1/2)

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Floating Credit Exceeds Requirements

LONDON, Nov. 13.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

On the money market, although the demand of funds for Stock Exchange purposes showed an expansion, the floating credit continued to exceed the requirements and often, borrowers obtained loans from non-clearing institutions at 1/2 per cent while accommodation into the New Year was arranged at 3/4 per cent discount.

Brokers received a better supply of this week's treasury bills offerings but the price they had to give for the bills gives no prospect yet of any butter with their bread.

Wall Street opened irregular.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Nov. 13.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	16	10	9
Sind cotton March	16	8	9
Punjab January	14	2	3
Punjab March	14	2	3
Desi American January	17	11	3
Desi American March	17	10	9
Tone weak:—			
Wheat November	29	15	0
Wheat December	29	14	0
Wheat January	30	0	0
Wheat July	27	5	0
Tone weak			
Gram November	23	2	3
Gram December	23	4	6
Gram July	22	2	3
Toria November	41	1	6
Toria December	40	12	6
Toria February	38	7	6
Cottonseed January	16	7	6
Cottonseed March	61	11	0

The market closed at 3 p.m.

BOMBAY COTTON

Heavy Speculative Selling

Bombay, Nov 13

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 164/8 for Broach A/M delivery.

Much to the disappointment of local bulls, the market opened easy at Rs. 162/12 and improved to Rs. 163 on scattered buying but again declined to Rs. 161/12 on heavy speculative selling.

It is said that about 10 mills in Ahmedabad are on strike and the improvement in New York yesterday was due to local buying. Thus the situation was discouraging and there was more inclination to sell. Some operators are heavily long and our prices are unduly high. Japan is not likely to buy in the near future.

Later on the market was quiet with a small turnover and the session closed at 3 p.m. being "Kartiki Ekadashi" as under:-

Broach A/M	161	8	0
Oomra D/J	144	4	0
Oomra March	145	8	0
Bengal D/J	129	4	0
Bengal March	128	12	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Nov. 13.

M. G. Bengal—	
Superfine	146
Fine	143
F. Good	140
Good	137

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Bengal Fine New 141/46
C. P. 1 New 163 Nov. +14 Dec +16
C. P. 2 New 156 Nov. +10 Dec. +5
Arvi Nov. +10 Dec. +5
Berar New 153 Old 121/31 Nov. +7 Dec. +3
Khandehs New 150 Old 116/21 Nov. +1 Dec. —5
Jalna/Sailu Old 121/26
Burwah Sanavad Old. 121/31
Mathia Old. 86/106
Broach Old. 151/55
Punjab 4 F. Nov. +12/13
Punjab 289F. Nov. +62/65
Sind 4 F. New 177/79 Nov. +12/14
Sind N.T. New 213/15 Nov. +49/50 Dec. Mr/Ap.
Kampala New 308/18 Dec. +125

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Nov 12

SAKELS—	
November	14.82+20
January	14.34+10
March	14.06+05
ASHMOUNI—	
December	9.84+06
February	9.85+06
GIZA—	
November	12.05+06
January	12.04+06
March	12.06—00

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Nov 12

Broach A/M 1938 opening 161 highest 163 1/4 lowest 160 3/4 closing 162 3/4
Oomra D/J opening 143 3/4 highest 146 1/4 lowest 143 3/4 closing 145 1/2
Oomra March opening 146 1/4 highest 147 lowest 146 1/4 closing 146 1/4
Bengal D/J opening 131 1/4 highest 131 1/2 lowest 130 3/4 closing 130 3/4
Bengal March opening 130 1/2 highest 130 1/2 lowest 130 closing 130
Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-11-37) Rs. 4 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-8-38) Rs. 18

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 13

London gold prices advanced 3d. to £7-0-4 1/2 and Paris London Exchange rate was 14 points up at 147.18. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.98 5/16. London silver prices were unchanged. Bears covered and business was small. Later on there were sellers at fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 5 points up. The local market was steady with a slightly better enquiry for gold.

GOLD

Ready	34	9	9
Kartak	34	10	6
Magsar	34	10	3

SILVER

Ready	58	7	0
Kartak	58	8	6
Magsar	58	9	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov 12

November	44.70+05
December	44.90+05
March	44.60+05

Long Liquidation On Stock Exchange

STEEL AND COTTON SHARES QUIET

Absence Of Buying Support

BOMBAY: November 13.

The Share Bazar was quiet to-day with general long liquidation. There was a marked absence of any important support and the tone of the market was quiet.

It was reported that the strike was spreading in Ahmedabad Mills and about ten mills were affected. These reports discouraged buyers and there was some realising in Cotton Mill shares.

Tata Steel shares were also easy and there was no less inclination to buy. The attendance was thin and now-a-days it is becoming a fashion to keep the market quiet on Saturdays.

It is generally believed that the market was becoming overbought and to-day's liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market.

The Sino-Japanese tension is likely to continue and iron and steel prices are not likely to decline. Although Bulls and Bears are trying their best to get control over the market, the international industrial outlook is likely to improve.

The U. S. Congress is to meet on Monday and the Presidential message will clarify the situation and outline the prospective policy of the administration.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1052 and declined to Rs. 1042 Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 272 and closed at Rs. 270. Kohinoors were quiet at Rs. 365 and Simplex shares changed hands at Rs 110. Swadeshi Mills opened at Rs 300 and eased off to Rs. 295.

Associated Cements opened at Rs. 153 and closed at Rs. 152-8, while Andhras were easy at Rs. 1582-8. Tata Powers were steady at Rs 1497

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,600 and after advancing to Rs. 1605 declined to Rs. 1582 and improved to Rs. 1587-8. Ordinary shares were quiet at Rs. 350.

Bellapurs were quiet at Rs. 188 and Bombay Steams were steady at Rs. 256. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 757.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 13

Bombay Dyeing (1062/8) 1052 1042 1050 1047 1052 1045 1050 1042
Century (278/12) 272 270 272 268 270
Central India (308/12) 305 303 306 308 301
Kohinoor (372/8) 357 366 365
New Great (328) 316 315 317 315
Simplex (111/14) 111 108 110
Swadeshi (302/8) 308 297 300 295
Associated Cement (154) 153 152 153/4 152/8
Andhra (1585) 1590 1582/8
Tata Hydro (158/12) 158/12
Tata Power (1581/4) 1495 1508 1492 1487
Tram Ord (127/13) 127/8 128/2
T Steel Defd (1620) 1600 1592 1605 1595 1597 1582 1585 1587
T Steel Ord (354/8) 351 350/8 352/8 350/8 351/8 349/8 350
Tata Steel 2nd pref (166/8) 167/4
Bellapur (188/12) 192 187 188
B Steam (252/8) 253 251 255 256
B Burma (761/4) 757 761 757 760 756 757

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, November 13

		Rs.	As.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	401	8
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1042	8
100	CENTURY	270	0
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 6)	301	4
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	251	4
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250	David	75	
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	465	0
1	E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-3	
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	155	0
166	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	220	0
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1720	0
100	Indore	75	10
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	150	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	365	0
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	640	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1365	0
250	Model	55	8
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	126	4
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	315	0
100	Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	295	0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	65	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2210	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	110	0
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	295	0
	Swan	120	0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,440	0
1000	Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	118	0
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30	8
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,595	
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	393	2
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	147	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3)	126	8
5	Union (As. 4)	5	8
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	152	8
	INSURANCE		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	970	0
15-100	Jupiter (As 12)	15	12
20	Mercantile	88	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	12
200	Oriental (125)	4680	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	13
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old	151	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1,582	8
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	2
50	BOMBAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	128	2
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10	Broach	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	271	
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	195	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	158	12
	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,497	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	950	0
100	C. Province	97	4
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	0
100	Mandra Bhon	37	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99	8
500	Tapti Valley	765	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	10	0
8sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	14
	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	44	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	70	0
50	TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1587	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 16)	350	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	322	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	188	2
200-250	Bom. Safe Dep (Rs. 13-12)	876	4
250	BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	256	4
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	757	8
50	D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	253	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4	15	6
50	TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	101	0
100	I. BLEACHINGG (Rs. 3)	152	8
50	I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	50	8
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	450	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	780	0
	PREFERENCE (Rs. 2-15)	91	8
15	Scindia	27	2
25	Tata Oil Mill	34	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1,515	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	10
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	106	0
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const. 2nd	103	7
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150	10
7½	p.c Tata Power XD	1,557	8
6½	p.c Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167	4
7	p.c Vishnu	103	12
	DEBENTURES		
3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, November 13

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank selling T T D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266 7/8
Bank's buying T T 264 7/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,102
Bank's buying T T 1,122
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/2
JAVA—
Bank selling D D 67 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 83 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 7/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 7/8
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.98.25 12th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 13th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 13th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 13th instant
Java London 8.99 13th instant
London Paris 147.18 12th instant
London Belgium 29.36 1/4 12th instant
London Switzerland 21.69 3/4 12th instant
London Berlin 12.36 12th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 12th instant
London New York 4.98.47 12th instant
London Amsterdam 9.91 1/4 12th instant
London Italy 94.75 12th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-0-1 1/2 11th instant
Gold £7-0-4 1/2 12th instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 11th instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 12th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 11th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 12th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 12th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 12th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 12th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, November 13

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/5
3 per cent 1951/54 102/6
4 per cent 1941 103/14
4 per cent U. P. Bonds 5/-
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/10
5 per cent 1939/44 105/1
5 per cent 1940/43 108/2
5 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan 103/2

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/58 112/4
5 per cent 1958 123
5 per cent 1945/55 120/10
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 103/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B P T 1924 100/8
4 per cent BB Deb 1979 100
5 per cent BB Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T 1950 131/8

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/12 and declines to Rs. 98/10. Cash quotation is two annas higher. Tone steady.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov 13

London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £41-12-6
Standard copper 3 months £41-15-0
Electrolytic copper £47-10-0
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 304
Copper sheets Rs. 404
Tone: Steady.

6	p.c. Andhra Valley	100	0
4	p.c Bom. Telephone	88	0
7	p.c Sholapur	88	12
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	100	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

Sports Jottings From Here And There

PROSPECTS OF THE FIRST TEST MATCH

(By J. G. MAITRA)

The first un-official Test Match against Lord Tennyson's team will commence at Lahore on Saturday November 13. As a matter of fact it will have commenced by the time this article appears in print. Fourteen players have been selected from which the actual team will be picked up by the captain, The players are:

V. M. Merchant, (captain), (Bombay).
D. D. Hindlekar (Bombay).
L. Amarnath (Patiala).
L. Amar Singh (Jamnagar).
Mahomed Nissar (United Provinces).
S. Banerjee (Jamnagar).
Mushtaq Ali (Central India).
The Yuvaraj of Patiala (Patiala).
L. P. Jai (Bombay).
A. G. Ram Singh (Madras).
Amir Elahi (Northern India).
Ram Prakash (Northern India).
V. S. Hazare (Central India), and
S. Mubarak Ali (Jamnagar).

EXIT OF OLD BRIGADE

As it will be noticed, several outstanding figures of Indian cricket like Major C. K. Nayudu, Syed Wazir Ali, Syed Nazir Ali, Mahomed Hussain, D. B. Deodhar L. Nacomal, C. Ramaswamy and Baqa Jilani are missing from the list. They have had their heydays.

The youth have been given free and full scope with the solitary exception of Jai, all of them are below thirty years of age. Even their captain falls in the latter category. So the team will be full of life and vitality as it was never before. There will be will and determination to fight the battle to the last ditch, though their stock of experience may not be large enough to counterbalance the mighty strength and the vast store of wisdom of their opponents—gained by years of playing many fields and different climes.

BEST WISHES WITH NEW CAPTAIN

The team will be led by a young captain in Vijay Merchant. Vijay has had plenty of experience as cricketer, though not as a leader. It is strongly held by the Nawab Saheb and Colonel Mistry, the selectors, he will acquit himself with credit and distinction. I sincerely hope he will fulfil the high expectations held of him and show to the world that Indian cricketers can play as a team as well as anybody else. At the same time, I hope he will disprove my fears that his game is not at all affected by the heavy and trying responsibilities of his position. Because the success of the Indian team depends as much on his able skippership as on his batting prowess. Bombay, nay all India, will be proud of him if he comes out of the ordeal with flying colours.

SYMPATHY FOR NISSAR

It is a matter of keen disappointment to the Indian cricketing world that Mahomed Nissar, their best speed merchant, will not be able to take the field owing to the unfortunate death of his father. I offer my sincere condolences to Nissar in his sad bereavement. A stout-hearted fellow that he is I hope he will bear this cruel blow of Death with fortitude. There is no doubt India—and particularly Vijay Merchant—will miss his towering presence and destructive abilities with the leather to a great extent. It is hoped that he will be persuaded to lend his services to his country's cause in the later Tests.

EXCELLENT COMBINATION

Now the question is who will form the actual eleven. It is more than likely that the first-named eleven will be chosen with exception of Nissar whose place will be taken up by Mubarak Ali. Ram Prakash and Hazare will probably be in the Reserves. It looks an excellent team on paper—full of young blood and daring spirit. Eight of them—including Nissar it would be nine—have had experience of English cricket last year and almost all of them gave a creditable account of themselves against the Australians about a couple of years ago. None of them are, therefore, new to big cricket. As they are all said to be in good form they may be depended upon to play their various parts well, and put up a worthy fight against the visitors.

STRONG IN BATTING

It will be a strong batting side with plenty of run-getting power in its stock. With the solitary exception of Amir Elahi—I am not considering Nissar at all—every one of the above-named players is capable of collecting handsome figures. Of course the chief responsibility for punishing the visiting bowlers will lie on the broad shoulders of Merchant, Hindlekar, Mushtaq Ali, Amarnath, Jai, Amar Singh and the Yuvaraj of Patiala. I should not be at all surprised if Merchant and Mushtaq Ali open the innings for all-India and Hindlekar is sent in later on, Amarnath, Jai, Amar Singh and the Yuvaraj preceding him. It is, however, possible that Mushtaq may go down the list giving place to Hindlekar. My suggestion is that Hindlekar and Mushtaq Ali should be sent in first, to be followed by Merchant, Amarnath and others, so that Vijay may have time enough to find his bearing in his new situation.

BRUNT OF THE ATTACK

The brunt of the attack will fall on Amar Singh, Banerjee, Mubarak Ali and Amir Elahi—to be supplemented by Amarnath, Mushtaq Ali, Ram Singh and Merchant himself. A good deal will depend on the two first-named. If they are able to produce their best, the visitors will have much to worry about. The absence of a bowler of the type and class of C. S. Nayudu will be keenly felt. The fielding will have to be very very keen and smart to be of real use to the bowlers. Fortunately for us, India has a wicket keeper in Hindlekar who is ranked among the sharpest in the world. The bowlers will have plenty of assistance from him. The other fielders also being young and agile, they should be able to establish perfect teamwork in their ranks.

It is rather difficult to forecast the composition of the visiting team at this stage. So far they have played only three matches—two of them on matting. It cannot be said, therefore that they have found their true form yet, although some of them—particularly Hardstaff, Edrich, Gibb, Langridge, Yardley and Lord Tennyson himself with the bat and Gover and Peebles with the leather—have given sufficient evidence of their respective abilities. As a master-tactician Lord Tennyson is sure to utilise his stock in the best possible manner. He is also a youthful side which will fight tooth and nail for a resounding victory. In any case, the battle promises to be a highly interesting one. The Indian players will go on the field with the confidence that the tourists are not the terrors which the early reports made them out to be.

Members of the Indian Students' Association in Tokio.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name.....

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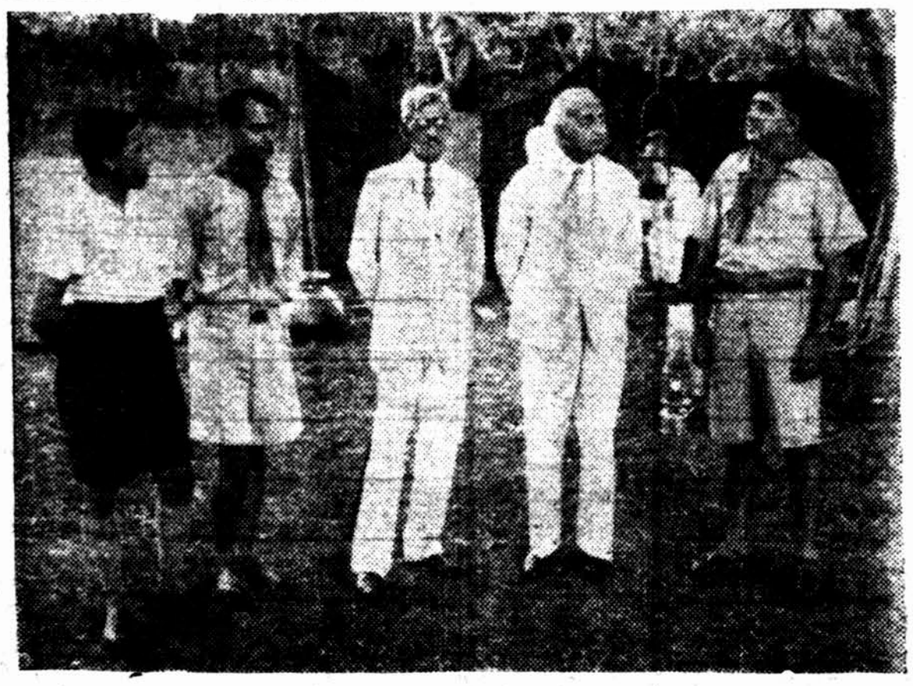
I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.



Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at Scoutmasters' training camp at Malad.

A morning period at the Scoutmasters' training camp at Malad.

The First Training Camp

The completion of the first Scoutmasters' Training camp at Malad is another milestone in the history of the I.N.S.A. The camp was unique from many points of view, and those who had attended the past training camps and Wood Badge courses felt the freshness, vigour and idealism of the new atmosphere.

For the first time in the history of the Bombay Scout Movement, the scoutmasters met in an atmosphere of perfect freedom where they had a single feeling that they had met as pioneers who had shouldered the duty to build the young generations of New India.

This spirit of love and service for the Motherland was blended with the lofty idealism of the Scout Movement minus the 'imperialist syrum' or any sort of communal canker. The building of citizenship in the young boy or girl is no theoretical talk but a most urgent need of our country which has not been effectively served for many years. The scoutmasters, during the Training Camp, were urged to achieve the ideal of citizenship through an intelligent programme of education and guidance of the young, moulded according to the spirit of India's past and the most advanced educational theories of the world to-day.

The practice of Scouting was to be based on the principle of Co-operation and Mutual Aid lived through an atmosphere of genuine friendliness and brotherhood. The practice of scouting was further to be directed towards two fundamental goals—service to the Motherland, and preparing the individual through a purposeful building up of discipline and character to perform that service with interest, enthusiasm and efficiency. The Movement was to work for communal unity and harmony and the creation of unalloyed nationalism in the minds and hearts of young Indians.

And the Scoutmasters began the practice of these ideals in the First Training Camp. Most of the Scoutmasters were not perhaps so accustomed to hard work and yet they did the manual work of the camp with exemplary enthusiasm and willingness. They bore the shovel and the axe in the spirit in which they would work for the National Scout Movement in the future. Their perspiring bodies revealed fatigue when they had finished paving the surroundings of the local well with hard stone, but their light faces revealed the joy of doing hard labour for the building of the India of the future.

The "Scout Spirit" was fully manifest when the scoutmasters of the future marched with shovel, axe, spade, basket and broom to the Harijan quarters of Malad to make them clean and habitable, and make friends with those who needed care and friendship. They were shocked at the sight before them. Human families living in disgraceful hovels, made of worn out kerosene tins with the surroundings piled with the burning debris of Malad were a monument of disgrace for the local Notified Area Committee. Shut out in an unknown corner near the railway line, right in front of a very superior shed provided for a motor truck, before pits of debris which the Harijans had brought from the town, lived this harrowing tale of about ten unfortunate families which catered to the health and welfare of the ungrateful residents of Malad. The Scoutmasters first looked helplessly at this miserable sight. Here was a motor truck far better housed than a dozen human families. Here was sanitation looked after by persons who were not scouts. The burning debris was on the West, the sheds of Harijans were on the East about 50 yards away. The smoke travelled right into the hearths and homes of these discarded human families and nourished the throats of more than a dozen unfortunate kiddies who played innocently in midst of these broken homes and burning debris.

The Scoutmasters felt here the need of Scouting. They entered the homes and cleaned them, played with the children, and cleaned the surroundings. They were sorry this work was only for a day, but a work symbolic of the great task they shouldered for the future. Have they met to clear out motherland of the burnt debris of the past, and have they not to bring cheer, hope and citizenship to thousands of nameless children of our land who were, born to die, their impulses repressed and their hopes smothered, without the opportunities to live and serve their motherland?

The Scoutmasters invited the Harijans to dine with them in the night and to join them in the pleasures of the Camp Fire after a day of hard work and duty done. The dinner was a pleasant one, when all talked merrily of the future. Anxious inquiries made the scoutmasters familiar with the conditions of the so-called lowest of their country. The Harijans enjoyed the simple daily repast of the Scoutmasters' camp and then sang Bhajans which told of the glory of God who permitted them to live in the misery the scoutmasters had just witnessed. Their faith was tragic, heroic and ennobling. It was enough to kindle a new faith in the scoutmasters who sat round the burning flame of life and energy, the faith in their own future sincerity and willingness to labour to see that National Scouting will bring that light and hope the vast masses of our dear Motherland so much needed.

Truly in the First Training Camp National Scouting was born

(Continued on page 43.)

Physical drill at the Scoutmasters' training camp of the I. N. S. A. at Malad.

Another view of Scoutmasters undergoing drill.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Tea in Trouble

By N. J.

The Nazi lance seems to be tilted at one more wind-mill. Some bright Storm-trooper (or is it a "Black-Guard?") has made the discovery that the institution of the 5 o'clock tea is non-Aryan in origin, and degenerate in practice. This "foreign custom" has been suddenly found to exert a deleterious effect upon "the psychic values and cultural forms" of the Deuschland. Worse still the introduction of afternoon tea in Germany can be traced to the influence of the hated Jews. It impairs the efficiency of the superior race. The cry has, therefore, gone forth from a thousand lusty throats that the five o'clock tea must go!

Wicked Waste

This is, however, not the first time that a campaign has been started against tea, which has survived many such misguided onslaughts. As long ago as the middle of the eighteenth century, a formidable movement was started in Scotland to oust tea. A regular crusade was started by the faithful adherents of beer to boycott tea and "to leave it to those who can afford to be weak indolent and useless." Towns and parishes all over the country, and particularly in Ayrshire, drew up resolutions condemning the Englishman's new craze and deciding to stamp out the new menace which was threatening their good old glass of beer. Opposition to tea-drinking was based mainly on financial grounds. Tea was costly then, and the thrifty Scotsman's blood naturally rose against the new-fangled expensive fad. Here is a contemporary epistle from an irate husband to his wife, who had a weakness for strong tea. "I look upon the afternoon tea as one of the greatest superfluities that custom has introduced among us. . . . I have calculated the expense, and dare affirm that a very moderate tea-table, with all its equipage, cannot be supported on less than forty or fifty pounds a year, which I consider a wicked waste."

Here in India, too, an agitation was conducted in the first flush of the non-co-operation movement against tea. But its inspiration was mainly humanitarian, as it was meant as a protest against the treatment meted out to the labourers in the Assam tea-gardens. With the success of the Champaran campaign initiated by Mahatmaji, the anti-tea crusade died a natural death, and to-day tea bids fair to be the national drink of India.

Common Heritage

I feel merely amused when I find somebody indulging in a thoughtless denunciation of this divine beverage. Indeed, the deduction is obvious that the accuser has not tasted tea—not that half-anna bazar cup of tea, but the brew prepared by a true devotee of the beverage. See Naples and Die; and Take Tea and Talk—against it if you would, without it if you could "One touch of Nature makes the whole world Kin," said Shakespeare. Had he known tea, he would have added "One cup of tea makes it still more akin." Tea is truly international, completely cosmopolitan. Tea and poetry are the common heritage of humanity. Improving on Rudyard Kipling I might say, There is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed; nor Birth, nor Age nor Sex, when two persons sit face to face across the teapoy. The steaming kettle between them creates nought but the closest camaraderie. Nobody knew thee value of "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates" more than the great Dr. Johnson who used to consume forty cups of tea everyday. One can say with much justice that the distilled essence of that heavenly liquid which warmed the worthy doctors' voluminous interior can yet be seen in the "bons mots," preserved and immortalised by Boswell.

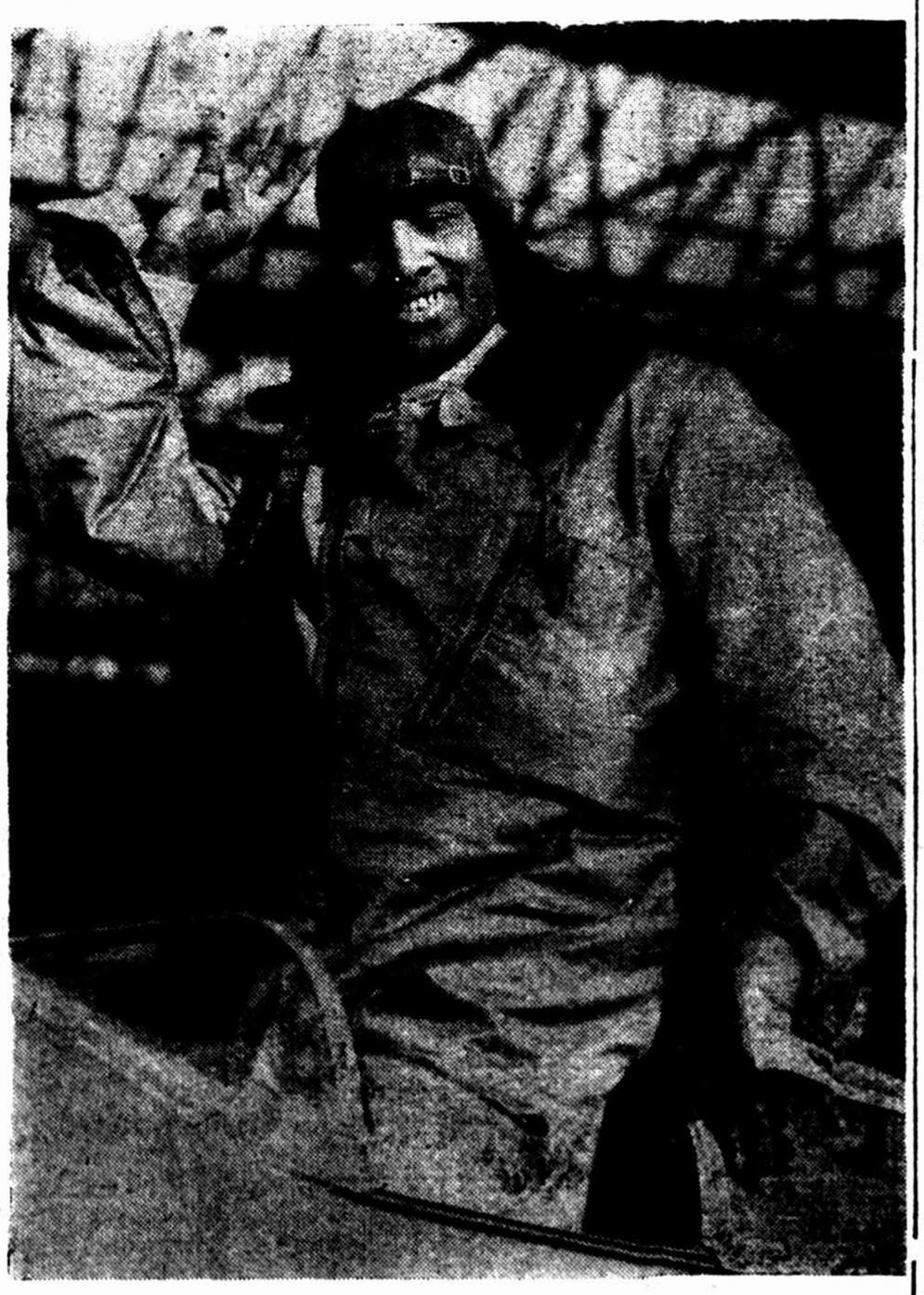
"You For Me!"

Tea is the enemy of ennui, the soul of inspiration, the creator of confidence. "Love and scandal," said Fielding, "are the best sweeteners of tea." And tea has often indeed served as Cupid's true cordial:

Tea for two, and two for tea.
And I for you, and you for me!

This has often been many a love-lorn swain's song. Tea like a rainbow lends itself to endless variations. Take it weak, it tastes good; make it medium, it is as well; sip it strong, it is still O. K. Add sugar and milk in any proportion you like, or drink it without both or either of these, and the brew is beautiful yet. Have it piping hot, or serve it icy cold and neither will impair its essential virtue. If one wishes to realise the true merits of tea, one must go to the Land of the Rising Sun. It is not for nothing that the Japanese have raised tea-drinking to a ritual, and its service to a fine art. They alone recognise the soul-stirring properties of the celestial "cha." No Japanese maidens' education will be deemed complete unless she is a perfect master of the Tea Ceremony. To decorate the tea-table artistically, to handle the tea-pots delicately, and to sip the infusion gracefully is the hall-mark of the Japanese women's culture. One wonders indeed if Japan has become one of the "Great Powers" of the world mainly on account of its worship of that mighty potion!

Mr. T. K. Rangachari, a rising artiste, who has been appointed to the Music Department of the Annamalai University.



LAST SNAP OF MR. GOVIND P. NAIR, WHO PERISHED IN HIS ATTEMPT AT ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Nihal Singh undergoing treatment at the R. Singh Hospital, Calcutta. This famous jou[illegible] had a nasty fall, while he was traversing the Brahmaputra Valley where he went to photograph Bhubaneswari Shrine on one of the peaks in Assam.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Re

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The days are quickly passing away, as they always do. The time for the All-India Children's Gathering is nearing. Already the outsiders have started making preparations for coming to Bombay. But, what is our progress here?

Not bad—although slow it is, but steady, surely. . . . . And, as the old proverb goes, we are certain "to win the game". Our friends are busy enlisting the Reception Committee Members. In a few days' time a meeting of all workers will be called, and every one will be allotted his or her duties.

The local Municipal Schools Committee authorities have kindly agreed to render all possible help to our Central Executive Committee. The other institutions and organizations also are being approached for the help. Of course none will refuse us; so with the co-operation of all we are bound to make the function a grand success.

Dear Dada.

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

Dada—"Gulistan'
Khar—Bombay

FOR THE BOMBAYITES

Who amongst those belonging to Bombay have not yet joined the Reception Committee? As you know, very small fees have been kept for this purpose, so that as many as possible may be able to join.

Children under 12 years have to pay four annas. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years have to pay eight annas. Elders have to pay Rupee One. Harijan and poor children have to pay two annas, and the elders four annas.

It is the duty of every one to enroll himself and also others without any further delay. We are to join the Reception Committee for the purpose of receiving our guests who would be coming from various places. If you have not been enlisted already, please hasten to join immediately.

AND THE OUTSIDERS

We expect a minimum number of one thousand children to come from outside Bombay to attend the All-India Children's Gathering. Besides at least ten thousand local children will participate in the functions: What a joyous and happy gathering it will be!

The outside parties also should not waste any more time in making full preparations. Let the children's parents, teachers and well-wishers help us in this cause.

You know, the more the merrier we will be. See if anybody is coming from your place, otherwise request somebody to take up the work, and we are sure yours will become quite a big party.

If you like to have fuller particulars about the Gathering, or you want to ask some questions and get certain difficulties solved in this connection, write immediately to Mr. M. J. Parmar, General Secretary, 4th All-India Children's Gathering, Sharda Mandir, 1st—14th Road, Khar—Bombay 2. He will be only too glad and pleased to attend to you.

"TRYING THEIR BEST
—Photo by M. A. Madraswala.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

Birthdays of the following brothers and sisters fall during this week, from 14th to 20th November. I wish every one of them the best of health and happiness on this day and always.

1. Sis. Sushila Srivastava (Aligarh).
2. Sis. Daisy Solomon (Jhelum).
3. Sis. Dolly Kallapa (Dharwar).
4. Bro. Aziz Allah (Gujrat).
5. Bro. Ram Swarup (Hubli).
6. Bro. Barendranath Mukerji (Dadar).
7. Bro. Edwin Kings (Calcutta).
8. Bro. Nari Advani (Karachi).
9. Bro. Hassan Kamal (Lucknow).
10. Sis. Sushila Devi (Lahore).
11. Sis. Zahida Begum (Amritsar).
12. Sis. C. R. Lakshmi (Matunga).
13. Bro. Alyan A. Barwani (Panchgani).
14. Sis. June Vijeykoon, (Rawalpindi).
15. Bro. A. M. Hudlikar (Cawnpore).
16. Bro. M. V. Kale (Thana).
17. Bro. K. A. Chilekar (Bombay).
18. Sis. Roda Billimoria (Bombay).
19. Bro. Gopal Krishna (Poona).

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

Birthday Registration
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY

.....

Fill in and send to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

...TORICAL TALES—(II)
...HE BRAVE CHOODAWAT
(By Usha Setalvad)

With the accession of Kurrun, the Seesodia princes became vassals. Kurrun's brother Bheem resided at the Moghul Court and was a great friend of Prince Khurram. It was he who had led Khurram to rise in rebellion and kill his elder brother Purvez. Jehangir crushed the revolt. Bheem was killed and Khurram escaped to Udaipur. Meantime Kurrun died and Juggut Singh became Rana. During his reign Khurram was first hailed as "Shah Jehan" at the death of Jehangir Juggut Singh spent his days in beautifying Udaipur, the City of Lakes.

Juggut Singh ... Raj Singh brought with his accession signs of unrest. Aurangzeb had massacred all who stood in his path to the Moghul throne. Now he had imposed the Jazeya on the Hindus. In the Deccan, Shivaji had begun his guerilla warfare against the Moghuls. Everywhere the gathering of the storm could be felt.

Raj Singh was gazi...

In China, human labour is cheaper than gasoline.

Stamp collecting is a universal hobby for boys.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Pichola waters. It was noon. Suddenly, he saw a messenger approach, bedraggled and weary.

"What business have you with me? Speak!"

The man bowed and held out a billet. Raj Singh opened it. His brow winkled. The billet was from Prabhavati, Princess of Roopnagar. She had written that the Emperor, desiring marriage with her, had sent a troop of the Imperial guards with rich gifts to her city. She did not want to marry the Great Moghul but wished to marry him. So she begged of him to save her.

The note agitated the Rana. He summoned his noble men. He said, "The acceptance of this request means war with Aurangzeb. I am undecided. . . ."

No sooner had he said this then the young chief of the Choodawats cried, "By all the rules of Rajput Chivalry, you must marry the Princess. I undertake to keep the Moghuls at bay while you rescue her.

The Rana set out for Roopnagar. The Choodawat too collected a sturdy force. Before leaving for battle he took leave of his lovely wife, Hadi Rani. She urged him on to battle but she felt that his attachment for her may make

Kinto—an enthusiastic worker of the Children's Association in a Sind village.

him shirk his duty. Therefore, when he had gone some distance she called a servant. "Take what I'll give you to my lord. Tell him that I wish him victory," so saying she drew her dagger. There was a flash of steel and the next moment the servant gazed with horror at the dripping head of Hadi Rani thrust by her into his hands.

When the Choodawat received it, he hang it round his neck. A desire to sacrifice all to the cause, surged within him and he advanced.

The Rana surprised the Imperial Guards at Roopnagar and rescued Prabhavati.

Meanwhile, the brave Choodawat engaged the Moghuls and fulfilling his promise of keeping the enemy at bay, he gave his life.

A MERRY BALL GAME
(By Sis. Kamala Kumari).

This outdoor game should be played in a large open space. Any number of players can join in the game. They arrange themselves in a large circle.

One player takes the ball and throws it to another player, who must catch it, and throw it to another player who must catch it, and throw it to another player. The ball should move quickly from one player to another, and any player failing to catch the ball must stay in the position he was when he missed. till the end of the game.

Neither his position nor his expression must change, and he must remain like a statue till the end of the game which continues, till one player, the winner, is left.

President and workers of the Tando Alahyar (Sind) Branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

REPLIES

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from all his sisters and brothers. Say anything you like and write whatever you wish. He will try to solve your difficulties and help you in your small problems to the best of his ability.

Bro. Bhomraj Bohra 'Varun' (Malar): You could join the Children's Association as an Associate or a Patron. The necessary information has been forwarded to you. So glad to learn you would be coming to Bombay, shortly.

Sis. Kalavanti Kumari (Baroda): You should try to be more kind to your brother, and mind you should not consider that as an obligation to him It is a pleasure to know that you have decided to attend the All-India Children's Gathering here.

Full particulars and Enrolment Forms have been sent to the following this week:—

Bro. Sagun Ishwarbhai Patel, Baroda; Bro. Sundara Raju, Tholourpatti; Bro. N. V. Shivanagi, Bijapur; Bro. D. G. Belani. Fort, Bombay; Sis. Alzira D'Sa, Bombay 8; Bro. Joseph D'Sa, Bombay 8; Bro. Alex D'Sa. Bombay 8: Bro. S. P. Gunaratnam, Nazareth: Sis. Sharadabai Pindoor, Mangalore.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful. can also be enrolled as patrons

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form. please send for them stating your age and address and enclosing nine pice stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner"

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

PUZZLE OF THE PICNIC

TO Mr. Peter Periwinkle, as Sunday School Treasurer, fell the task of purchasing the refreshments at the annual picnic. The children had long been urged to bring their playmates to Sunday School with them, and they complied wonderfully on the day of the outing. There were so many strangers among the scholars that Mr. Periwinkle had no idea how much ice cream he should buy.

At first Mr. Periwinkle tried counting the children, but he soon gave up that plan because the boys and girls insisted on running from one table to another playing games and changing places.

In desperation, he summoned one of the teachers, a Miss Oleander, to ask if she had counted the number of children present. Miss Oleander was one of those unfortunate persons who can never express themselves in direct words. In reply to Periwinkle's question, she said:

"One-third of the children are seated at the first table. One-fifth of the children are seated at the second table. Twice the difference between the numbers of children at these two tables are over at the merry-go-round. The remaining nineteen are playing hide-and-seek, but I will have all the children together by the time you return with the ice cream."

Mr. Periwinkle left in a very

perplexed state of mind. Even then his troubles were not yet over, for Miss Oleander came running after him.

"Oh;" she called. "I have just discovered that after I counted the children at the first table, seven of them, scheming to get two plates of ice cream, stole over to the second table and therefore were included in the count of the children at that table."

Peter finally figured it all out. Can you tell for how many children Mr. Periwinkle had to buy ice cream?

Hidden Objects

THE name of the object which is concealed in each of the following sentences is found by joining two or more words or parts of words:

1. The startled ichneumon eyed the hunter as he carefully made his way through the jungle.

* * *

2. After boxing five rounds with his sparring partner the prizefighter finished his training for the day.

* * *

3. Clarice finally decided that she would spend her vacation at one of the mountain resorts.

* * *

4. The swimmer's naked skin was so badly burned that he had to call a doctor.

* * *

5. Can a rye eclair ever become as tasty as one of chocolate?

Restore the Word Square

JUST as she completed one of her favorite puzzles, a word square consisting of five words of five letters each, Pamela was called to the telephone. At that moment her mischievous brother, Bertram, happened along. He could not resist the temptation of tampering with his sister's puzzle, so he rubbed out all the letters but five, as shown in the drawing.

When Pamela discovered the next day what her brother had done she made him restore the puzzle. As he had forgotten the words, Bertram could not do it but, perhaps, some clever puzzlist can help him out. It really isn't as difficult as it looks.

(For Solution See Page 48)

"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 1)

trouble to get up as I sprayed his wound.

It wasn't long before this ailing jungle cat was sound again. He lost one claw (which practically dropped off) but that didn't prevent him from being as spry and agile as he ever was. It takes the loss of more than a claw to make a cripple out of a tiger.

I got this ex-invalid back to America in excellent shape and sold him to a zoo for a good price.

First-aid had probably saved his life—and my investment.

FOR HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM—

CHAPTER THIRTY-EIGHT

The most terrific struggle that can take place between any two living creatures is a battle between two full-grown bull elephants.

The jungle has known many a combat of this kind but few men have been privileged to witness them.

Sex is invariably the answer when one of these titanic encounters takes place. A pretender comes along to dispute the sovereignty of the leader of a herd.

The boss elephant of a herd is like a sultan travelling with his harem. He does all the breeding. The herd is made up mainly of females; the rest of the pack consists of young elephants that have not yet reached maturity. As soon as the young males become potential breeders they are driven out to seek their own herds or to become lone bachelors of the jungle. The leader brooks no competition. Out these young lads go to shift for themselves as soon as they reach the age of puberty.

In other words, in the elephant world the strongest do the breeding. Only those that can fight for their females and win them can participate in the business of reproducing the species—which is the main reason why the race of elephants has retained its vigour.

When a herd leader no longer can hold his own he is ousted by a younger and stronger elephant who takes over the defeated one's females and sets himself up as chief.

* * *

Sometime ago I happened to be in Colombo, Ceylon, on business. My next stop was to be in the Berar district of Southern India. I planned to make headquarters at a small village about sixteen miles from the old abandoned British military post at Jalna, while engaged in assembling some tigers, leopards, sloth bears and antelope to fill some orders I had from zoos.

At the time Lal was in Calcutta looking after a collection of animals, birds and reptiles I had rounded up there. I wired him to turn these specimens over to Abool Achooli, well-known local animal trader, who could be depended upon to take good care of them. His further instructions were to meet me at the village above Jalna (where we had spent several days a year or so earlier). I would need his aid in landing the animals I sought.

I was about to leave Colombo when I saw an opportunity to pick up some bonnet monkeys, langurs and other small Ceylon specimens. This delayed me considerably and I arrived in Jalna several days behind schedule.

Going up to the hamlet where the boy awaited me, I found the gloomiest Lal I have ever known. It was depressing to look at him. His expression was funeral.

"What's the matter, Lal?" I asked. "Are you sick or sad or what?"

The boy opened up and told all, in the process giving me one of the finest figurative headaches I have ever had. For I realized before more than a small part of his story had been unfolded that the fates had conspired to make me miss one of the thrills of a life-time. I found myself cussing those Ceylon specimen—and I'll tell you why.

About the time I was due to arrive from Colombo, a bamboo-cutter had brought word into the village where Lal was waiting for me that about five miles off in the jungle two bull elephants were fighting it out for the leadership of a herd. A young intruder—full-grown and powerful—had come upon a pachyderm pack that were grazing in the district. Without so much as saying hello, the newcomer—an animal weighing between four and five tons and standing about nine feet at the shoulders—began to annoy one of the females. The herd leader, a virile veteran of the jungle who had probably bred that herd for forty or fifty years, resented the intrusion of the young upstart. With a snort and a bellow of rage, and tail straight up in the air in the characteristic manner of his species when attacking, the boss elephant charged the interloper and butted him clear of the female.

* * *

And then the fight began.....

What made Lal sick was his knowing that for years I had hoped to come upon such a scrap, by far the most epic of all jungle hostilities. Here, by good fortune, the stage was set, and I was late.

The day of my arrival Lal told me the story of that elephant fight once, twice, three times. Then he told it to me all over again. This was two days after the great duel of tusks was over and the thing was still fresh in his mind.

I had never known the boy to be so talkative. Nothing in the past—and we had been through some thrilling experience together—had ever loosened his tongue to such an extent. He strained his English vocabulary to its limits, and, when he had taxed it until it could serve him no longer, he sprinkled his narrative with picturesque phrases in his native tongue.

Lal had induced the bamboo-cutter to guide him to within a fair distance of the struggle. The boy with his keen knowledge of animals knew that he must approach from up-winds so that his scent would not be carried to the combatants. As he worked his way towards the scene of the fight it was easy for him to tell that the tussle had been going on for some time; for the brush had been trampled down and mashed into the ground over an area of several hundred square yards. Great branches of eight-inch bamboo had been snapped off like match sticks. Trees had been uprooted and pounded into the earth.

Lal, as soon as he caught sight of the combatants, looked around for an unobtrusive roost that would afford a good view of the struggle. He selected a tree on a rise in the ground. From this elevation he coud see everything. Only if the pachyderm gladiators forsook their battle-ground and disappeared into the jungle would they be lost to view.

As Lal took up his perch in the tree the fighting elephants, forehead to forehead, were struggling for advantage. Neither had yet inflicted a serious injury on the other. Each was bleeding from superficial wound but both seemed to regard these as flea-bites.

This first look, Lal said, was unimpressive. The animals appeared to be stalling Barra Sahib—the boy's name for the older animal—seemed to be perfectly confident of the outcome and almost seemed to be resting. (Barra Sahib means "the big boss," usually applied in India to the head of a firm or government.) The interloper whom he designated as Do, (meaning Number Two) apparently had not given the old herd leader much to worry about.

What amused Lal at the outset was that the females, scattered about in the near-by brush, grazing, seemed to take little or no interest in the fight. Complacently they lumbered about on the fringe of the battle-ground, munching the various greens—leaves of trees, shrubs of all kinds, bamboo and other jungle dainties—that they encountered as they moved back and forth. Only now and then did they look up to see what was going on. Either they were accustomed to the sight of their sovereign disposing of an impertinent pretender or they didn't care who won, confident that regardless of the outcome they would have a leader and their physical needs would be ministered to. After all, that and food was all that mattered in the life of an elephant.

* * *

After a few minutes of this stalling, Do backed away about fifteen feet and made a charge at his old adversary, futilely trying to sideswipe him with his seven-foot tusks. Barra Sahib's tusks were perhaps a little longer, and heavier at the base, he being the older animal.

(Which is a good time to point out that the tusks of a full-grown elephant constitute the most terrible weapon the jungle knows. The layman has no idea of the potentialities of these weapons, for circus elephants are the pachyderms he is mainly familiar with and these are practically all females, with no tusks at all or very small ones. Occasionally one sees a bull elephant in the performing ring, but without exception it is an animal whose tusks have been sawed off.)

Barra Sahib easily evaded the attempted sideswipe. The result was a head-on collision that left the animals, forehead to forehead, as they were before.

(To Be Continued)

(COPY RIGHT)

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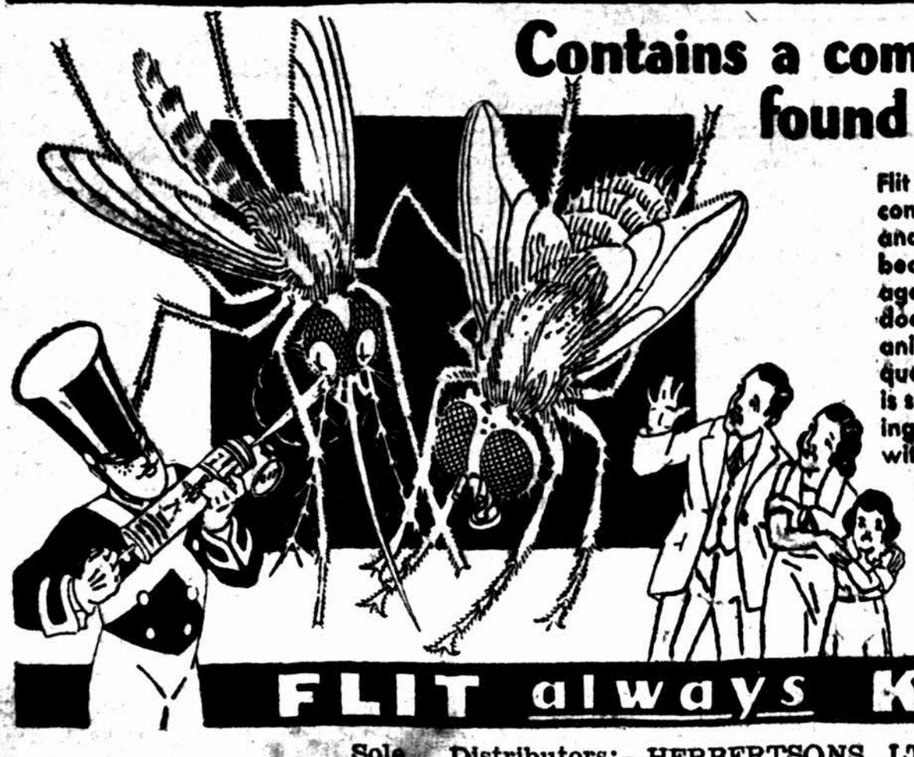

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Oxford Life Inside Out

Author Alleges Girl Undergrads Have "Sexual Experience" In 'Varsity Career

Parents of girl undergraduates will read with alarm what Keith Briant says in "Oxford Limited." a book published about university morals

Mr. Briant was editor of the Isis, the Oxford undergraduates' paper. last year.

He asserts that a large number of girl students have what is called "sexual experience" during their university career—he puts the proportion at about one in five

He says that every year there are a few, specially notorious, who go the rounds of parties and overdrink, over-talk, and generally overdo everything.

"They are to be pitied rather than condemned," he declares "for their behaviour is often a reaction from excessive restriction before they came to Oxford. and an indictment of their treatment at school"

Mr. Briant describes a typical party. Some of the girls invited may be comparatively experienced. others innocent, just arrived at the university.

"The sitting-room is cleared for dancing; the main lamp is dimmed, and the room more tactfully lit by a couple of reading lamps. A more than adequate supply of drink is laid in. If the males want to load the dice some particularly potent drink is ordered to which the girls are not likely to be accustomed."

'UNDESIRABLE' IF YOUNG. AND PRETTY

Mr. Briant attributes the "furtive immorality" that goes on to the rigid restrictions of the university authorities on the mixing of the sexes. The girls' colleges are governed, he says, by a "spinsterocracy", which among a jungle of regulations, forbids more than a bare minimum of public dances

"The chief cause of trouble is the female don," says Mr. Briant. "In nine cases out of ten she is a spinster. The spinster who has devoted the greater part of her life to the cause of learning is a person to be admired in many ways—but rarely is she a fit person to be placed in absolute control of young women.

"A girl is expected to look, behave and dress as the spinster did when she was young. If she is alive and pretty and is asked by young men to go to dances she is docketed as an undesirable influence in the college."

The official view is, he says, that "dancing is necessarily sinful." A proposed dance club was recently prohibited. and undergraduates are forbidden to go to ordinary dance halls.

"The result," says Mr. Briant, "is to the direct advantage of dubious river haunts and undesirable road houses.

"A further result is the increase in the habit of the undergraduate to dance in the privacy of his own rooms, where, with fewer numbers and an unrestricted indulgence in alcohol, parties lead to consequences which, in the eyes of the proctors, should be much more undesirable than any which could possibly attend a public dance."

FREE FIGHTS IN RESTAURANTS

An undergraduate who drinks a glass of beer in a bar is fined 10s. if the proctors catch him, but he can stack his own rooms with beer barrels and create uproar in hotels and restaurants.

"During the free fights which take place periodically other people's tables and food are scattered indiscriminately. When I was last in one of these restaurants the majority of women present had enveloped themselves as far as possible in napkins and tablecloths to protect their dresses from damage.

"One resident who was quietly reading his paper received an omelette on his waistcoat and a chocolate souffle on the back of his neck." The outraged diner retorted with a cascade of tomato sauce.

It is cant, says Mr. Briant, to talk of Oxford being "accessible to all classes." The "public" schoolboy is eligible for 240 scholarships which are closed against other schools: these have only fifty.

The elementary schoolboy has one chance of reaching Oxford or Cambridge against ninety for boys from other schools. The secondary schoolboy has one chance in ten.

Mr. Briant's book is published by Michael Joseph, Ltd., at 10s. 6d.

(National Scouts)

(Continued from page 38)

to emerge, free of the mediocre atmosphere of the gay decorations and petty officialdom of the old B.-P. Movement Here was a new programme of hard work and service, not that Rangers' programme of sea-cruises, Christmas parties and visits to the zoo. The vigour of the National Movement will spread unity, joy and friendship, but it will lay the axe mercilessly and relentlessly on the decayed roots of self-indulgence, hypocrisy, and self-advancement and mediocrity

The Triennial Farce

The much boosted Triennial Conference which is to reshape the destiny of the B.-P. Movement will meet at the Viceregal Lodge. This Conference of Europeans with a smattering of Indians will do well to realise that they meet to decide the fate of a fictitious number of Indian boys who have already either severed their connection with the Movement or have quietly discontinued attending Scout parades. They will, therefore, be meeting to decide more or less their own fate. The Chief Scout of India must have already realised that a Movement sponsored and dominated by persons who fail to inspire confidence in the public is sooner or later bound to meet the fate of the present B. P. Movement. It will be futile, therefore, to reshape the Movement unless the whole leadership of the Movement is overhauled. Sir C. V. Mehta will go from Bombay with the tall torch of Indianisation which is unlikely to satisfy the large body of Indian Scouts. The more important thing will be to know who they are and who elects or appoints them.

Indianisation must imply the framing of a Scout Constitution by Indians themselves, and the relations between the Associations in the British Provinces and the Indian States must be defined. This is no easy task and the Triennial Conference will have to deal more with persons and personalities rather than the good of the Scout Movement

It is most likely that the Triennial Conference will be poorly attended. as many Associations will dislike to tell some respectable home truths to the Chief Scout of India. The most uneasy demand to be raised at the Conference will be the one asking for the resignation of the Viceroy as the Chief Scout of India. His Excellency the Viceroy will perhaps be all willingness, and he will be hard pressed to refuse the large number of requests to continue from those who stand to benefit by his presence. Bombay, however, is pledg-

(Continued on page 47)

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Gas Terror Haunts Europe

countries by department and drug stores at prices to suit one's purse and station. Though this indicates some demand from scared civilians, the sales are not large enough to interest a manufacturer who thinks in terms of hundreds of thousands of hats and shirts. The reason is that all governments have made arrangements to distribute gas masks free when the hum of hostile aeroplanes is heard. Italy, for example, has 5,000,000 ready and 1,000,000 are said to have been already distributed to her manufacturers of munitions and essentials. Russia, Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia are likewise well prepared. Of France's and Germany's 8,000,000 government masks each, by far the larger number are already in factories and bureaus where men and women are employed on whom the respective armies and nations rely for essentials.

But the most elaborate preparations are those of Great Britain. The Air Raid Precautions Department, a branch of the Home Office, has issued five handbooks, with two more announced, to tell the English civilian population what to do and how to behave when gas bombs drop on London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh. Factories are producing a total of 30,000,000 masks for the hour of need.

It is not only that aeroplanes can fly faster than ever before but that they can also be built to carry more. The total weight of projectiles discharged on Paris by aerial and other bombardments in the eleven months ended in November, 1918, was eleven tons—just one ton a month. Even now Germany is in a position to drop fifty tons of bombs on Paris or London in a day if she is willing to lose a sufficient number of 'planes in a single supreme effort.

Britain's Preparations

By the end of the year Great Britain will be the best prepared of all countries to cope with the gas bomber. She has a school from which 100 instructors in gas-mask and gas-proofing practice are graduated every month. To the number of a million policemen, firemen, doctors, municipal employees, nurses. Red Cross workers are being taught how to control the people in an air raid. Motor trucks tour the country, invite the curious to don masks, step inside and see for themselves how easy it is to breathe an atmosphere of gas when properly equipped. There are to be first-

(Continued from page 6)

aid posts, decontamination stations, ambulances and other vehicles to transport the gas-stricken, and other voluntary special services. Local ordinances and Home Office regulations have been framed to insure, if possible, the supply of street gas electricity and water when the bombs rain down, the rapid repairing of roads, the mustering of decontamination and rescue parties, the clearing away of debris.

Assuming that an invading air fleet has run the gantlet of anti-aircraft guns, assuming that it has beaten off attackers and lost not too many of its own 'planes in combat, it is agreed that gas-proofed rooms and elaborate, prepared underground and overground shelters must constitute the first line of defence, with gas masks the second. The Cambridge Scientists Anti-War Group, which was organized in 1932 "to function as a technical and advisory body to the national and international peace movements", and which holds that "no work would be more useful than a critical examination of possible defence schemes", has constructed gas-proof rooms according to Home Office plans and tested them. It has also tested gas masks of the type that civilians are likely to wear when the Great Disaster comes. The results, presented in a little red book entitled "The Protection of the Public From Aerial Attack" are depressing.

Handbook No. 1 of the Air Raid Precautions Department tells how a refuge may be improvised in an ordinary dwelling. Paper is to be pasted on glass windows so that the panes will not collapse if there is an explosion in the street. Shutters are to be closed or, better still, windows are to be boarded up. Oilcloth, linoleum, carpets, blankets are to be hung inside the windows. Fireplaces are to be closed, and cracks, even keyholes, stopped up with newspapers, preferably a mush of newspapers made with water. The cost of a good job is about dollars 150.

The Cambridge scientists tested such a room in three ways and deduced that if the air outside contains enough mustard gas to kill in an hour it would be possible to remain alive inside for about three hours. "Completely gas-tight rooms can be constructed only at great expense", is the conclusion. Presumably these would be air-conditioned. In an absolutely gas-tight but unventilated room 10 feet by 10 feet by 8 feet the five people who are supposed to seek shelter within it, according to the Air Raid Precautions Department, would suffocate in twelve hours. Worse still, 1,000,000 of the British have no room which can be reserved for gas-proofing, and 7,000,000 more would have to live under conditions which would be illegal and overcrowded in time of peace if one room were set aside.

Gas-Proof Shelters

The military authorities agree that the best shelters should be underground, that they should be large enough for scores, even hundreds, and that they should be so equipped that their occupants need not emerge for days. Some of the plans are so elaborate that they call for chairs, hammocks, electric appliances to warm food, lavatories, beds, water pipes leading to the street, drains to sewers and about every convenience and necessity to be found in a modest apartment.

Fairly typical is a two-floor underground shelter for 400 which has been designed for one of the large administration buildings of Paris. The entrance is on the eighth floor, well above the heavy gas cloud in the street. Down a hermetically sealed staircase you descend to the subterranean shelter. Entering the staircase on the eighth floor is much like entering the working head of a tunnel that is being driven under a river. You must pass through an airlock, which means that you open an outer door, step into a vestibule, close the outer door after you and then open the inner door that leads to the stairs. It is impossible to open one door without closing the other.

At the entrance to the airlock a signalman is to stand, equipped with a telephone and wearing not just a mask but a whole suit which is proof to skin-blistering mustard gas. He must not only watch the sky for airplanes but supervise the functioning of the airlocks and the ventilating system (fans and filters) and warn the attendant ten floors below when the shelter is to be sealed. If the electric current is cut off the fans can be driven by foot and pedal.

The authorities believe that such mass refugees are the most effective defence against all modes of attack from the air—high explosives, incendiary bombs, gas. But not much is said about the ruthless trampling of women and children when a panick-stricken mob fights for a chance to enter an airlock. Who is to make this shrieking clawing, kicking, struggling, terrified mass form in line so that each man and woman and child can take turns in passing to safety?

Such large, communal refugees are probably effective but so prohibitively expensive that no great municipality can dream of providing them for more than a fraction of its population. Even with ample warning it is not likely that all would flee to them for safety. They could not discharge their occupants until the streets were cleaned. Chemists would have to determine what gas was used. Sections to be decontaminated would have to be mapped, whereupon highly trained men would proceed with the dangerous work of making the streets, walls and ground safe.

Air Raid Precautions

Days might elapse before the huddled crowd in an underground shelter would dare to emerge. What would happen to those confined in a second-storey room gas-proofed according to the instructions of the Air Raid Precautions Department in all that time? If more than three or four fifty-pound mustard gas bombs were dropped in one raid on a city of 130,000 with a density of population equal to that of the average British town, only those who live in the areas immediately decontaminated could hope to survive, if the Air Raid Precautions Department is correct in allowing two hours for the cleansing of streets, facades, forecourts, gardens by six men in an area contaminated by one bomb alone.

In the end the free gas mask must be the mainstay of the cities. It is fairly simple in principle—a headpiece of rubber, a breathing tube connected with a canister containing either charcoal to which some vapours will cling or chemicals that render gases ineffective. But when the vapours are thick there is not enough oxygen to sustain life. On the Continent the canisters are therefore supplemented by oxygen cartridges.

The Cambridge skeptics experimented not with a free government gas mask, but with the type (probably better) sold over the counter for 17 shillings 6 pence (about dollars 4.30). This commercial product proved good for three hours against a probable concentration of chlorine. But chlorine was abandoned soon after it was first used by the Germans. Against skin-blistering mustard gas nothing short of a whole suit which covers its wearer from top to toe is really effective. At best the official mask would protect only the eyes and lungs against blistering gases. No tests were made with either phosgene or mustard gas, probably because of the danger involved.

According to Geoffrey Lloyd, the free masks will protect for a quarter of an hour against the highest expected density of gas and for hours against densities likely to be encountered by civilians in cities. "Healthy adults with sound lungs and cool heads will use gas masks successfully", report the Cambridge investigators. Not many old people will be so fortunate; and for children under 5 protection will be useless, because they cannot easily be persuaded to keep masks on. In France and Czechoslovakia baby-containers are for sale which are supplied either with pure compressed air from a small steel flask or with filtered air pumped in by a foot bellows worked by a mother wearing a gas mask.

Futility Of Preparations

The tragedy of all these preparations against gas lies in their futility. Military authorities are agreed that noncombatants in cities should fear high explosives most, incendiary bombs next, and last and least gas. It is to be noted that in the Spanish and Chinese wars it is not gas that has thus far rained on towns but high explosives and incendiary bombs.

It is not chivalry that accounts for the forbearance of Loyalists and Rebels in Spain or Japanese in China. Commanders try to achieve their ends with the least possible number of assailants and the least possible amount of effort and material. Yet millions in Europe shudder at the word "gas", read the official instructions on the fitting of masks and scarcely think of the far greater probability of being blown up in their homes by thrifty generals or of running frantically through streets flanked by flaming buildings.

No one knows whether or not gas will be used on cities in the war to come. But it is the best advertised of all weapons, and because it is the best advertised panic-stricken millions must be lulled with masks and shelters and given a sense of protection from the death that falls in the night.

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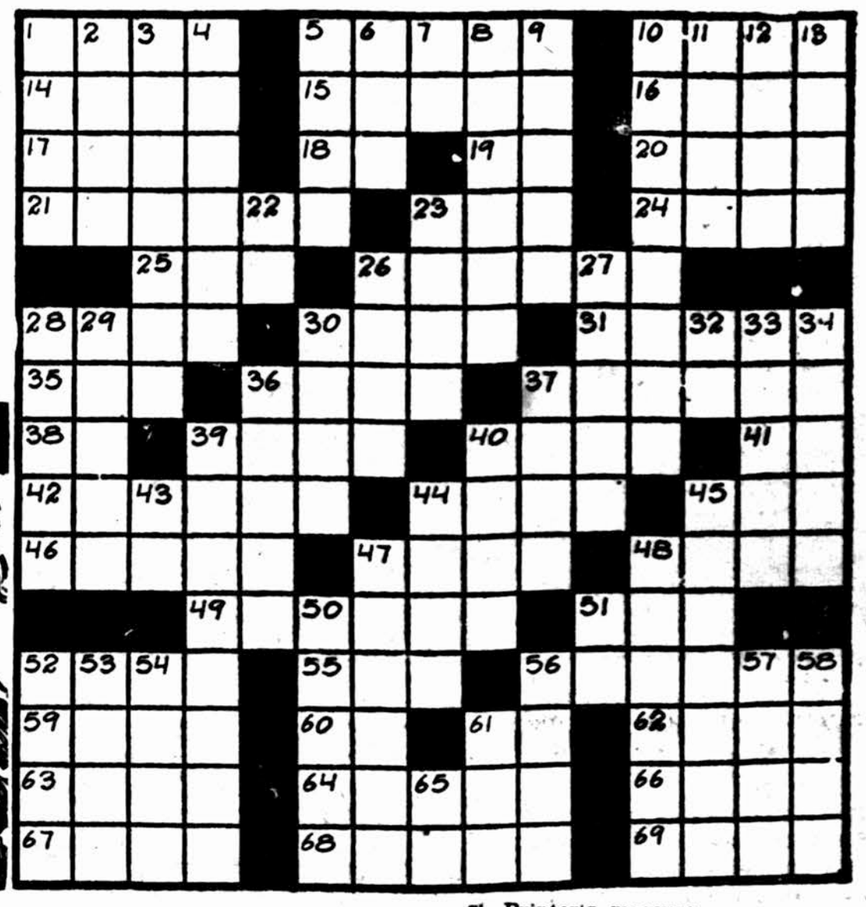
OUR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1—Confining inclosure.
5—Tumults.
10—What poet wrote "The Rape of the Lock"?
14—Masculine name (abbr.)
15—Who procured the famous British collection of marbles from the Parthenon?
16—Dry.
17—Annual season of fasting.
18—Hebrew name for God.
19—Towards.
20—Of sound mind.
21—Cast amorous glances.
23—The legal profession.
24—What is the middle name of the author of the poem, "The Raven"?
25—Who is the American uncle?
26—Leased.
28—What American patriot made a famous address against the writs of assistance?
30—Regrets.
31—Let.
35—River in France.
36—What flier was killed while on a flight with Will Rogers?
37—What is the "sacred river of the Hindus"?
38—Prefix: not.
39—Shatter.
40—Feminine name.
41—Exists.
42—Those who cast ballots.
44—Yield.
45—Unit.
46—Fragrant oleoresin.
47—Who wrote the "Battle Hymn o the Republic"?
48—Bend.
49—What is the most fashionable sea side resort of Belgium?
51—Spade for digging post-holes
52—Box scientifically.
53—Family.
54—What was the nationality of the philosopher Schopenhauer?
59—Suspend.
60—Have existence.
61—Italian article.
62—Seaport of Samoa.
63—Indian buffalo.
64—Growing out.
66—Swallow eagerly.
67—What architect designed St. Paul's Cathedral in London?
68—What is the missing first name of the popular motion picture actor: ——— Novarro?
69—Essential being.

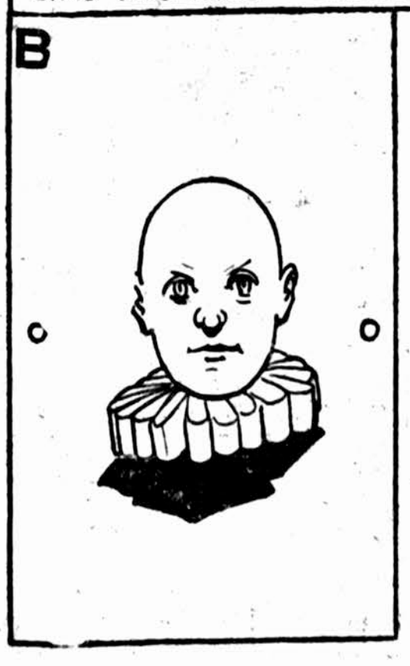
VERTICAL

1—Invoke.
2—On the sheltered side.
3—What is the first book of the Old Testament?
4—Things beyond what is required.
5—Bamboolike grass.
6—Sick.
7—King of Bashan.
8—Those having gigantic strength.
9—Force air audibly through the nose.
10—What city at the head of San Gabriel Valley is famous as a resort?
11—Verbal.
12—The pineapple.
13—A delightful abode.



The Rare Event of Crowning a King

A
1
THRUST ONE LOOP OF RUBBER BAND THRU HOLE
2
BRING OTHER LOOP OVER AND PUSH THRU FIRST LOOP, PULLING TIGHT.
3 PLACE A FINGER IN EACH RUBBER BAND AND WIND CARD WITH FREE FINGERS. RELEASE CARD SUDDENLY.



CUT out the two rectangles and paste them on a single piece of cardboard, the king being on one side and the crown on the other. The two rectangles also can be left in one piece and folded along the line that separates them, pasting the cardboard between them. Next, punch holes through the card at the places indicated and fasten two rubber bands to the card.

Put a finger in each rubber band and wind up the bands by turning the card around toward you a number of times. When the bands are wound up, release the card, at the same time slightly pulling out the bands. The card will then spin about rapidly and you will see the king wearing his crown.

21—Printer's measure.
23—Plant cultivated as a vegetable.
26—What signer of the Declaration was surgeon-general of the Continental Army?
27—Exalt the spirits of.
28—An evergreen fruit tree.
29—Innsbruck is the capital of what Austrian province?
30—Who was the maker of the first American flag?
32—Symbol for silver.
33—The Marne is a tributary of what river?
34—What earl was the favorite of Queen Elizabeth?
36—Where is the Luxembourg Gallery?
37—What French novelist wrote "The Counterfeiters"?
39—Who wrote "Joseph Vance"?
40—Unchaste.
43—Symbol for tellurium.
44—Marine shell.
45—On what mountain were the gods of the ancient Greeks supposed to dwell?
47—What is the capital of Montana?
48—Search for provisions.
50—What large Italian river rises in the central Apennines of Tuscany?
51—Chinese coin or measure.
52—What American humorist was known as "Josh Billings"?
53—What was the family name of the sixth queen of Henry VIII?
54—What English queen was the last of the Stuart sovereigns?
56—Secluded valley.
57—Is affected with pain.
58—Back of the neck.
61—Japanese statesman.
65—Before noon.

The solution will appear in our next Sunday's issue.

For Solution See Page 43.

H	A	H	A		W	E	S	E	R		S	H	A	W
A	N	O	N		A	M	O	L	E		P	E	E	R
R	O	U	T	E	R	S		A	N	S	A		R	E
M	A	S	H	E	D		V	I	A	L		S	O	N
		T	E	N		B	E	N	N	E	T	T		
E	D	O	M		M	A	R	E		E	R	O	S	E
R	A	N		L	I	L	Y		S	P	E	A	K	S
A	M		V	A	L	E		P	O	E	T		A	S
T	O	L	E	D	O		P	A	R	R		A	T	E
O	N	E	G	A		P	O	S	T		I	L	E	X
		D	A	N	I	E	L	S		O	R	A		
P	O	A		U	R	S	A		A	D	O	B	E	S
O	H		E	M	I	T		E	M	A	N	A	T	E
R	I	L	L		S	L	I	G	O		I	M	A	N
T	O	O	K		H	E	R	O	N		C	A	S	T

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

SANG FOR HIS PETROL

When William Henry Rees, 31, railway labourer, of De Grey Street, Hull pleaded guilty at Hull to a charge of leaving his wife and four children chargeable to the Hull Public Assistance Committee, it was stated that he had travelled about in a car.

Rees told the Court that the car belonged to a friend, and that he got money for petrol by singing in the streets.

"I have a lovely contralto voice, and kept myself alive by my singing", he declared.

Rees was committed to prison for 30 days with hard labour.

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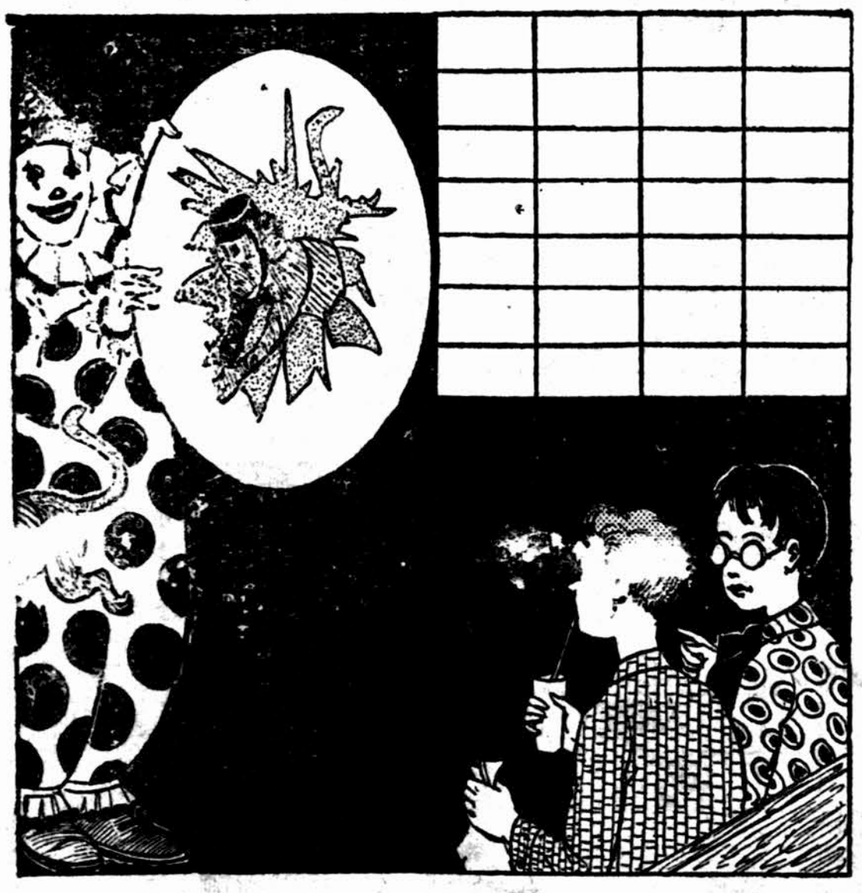

Turning Work Into Play

FOR several weeks Bill and Bob ran errands and mowed lawns to earn enough money to buy two of the best seats at the circus. Here you see Bob and Bill enjoying their fill of pink lemonade and peanuts as they watched a clown and some monkeys that jumped through a paper hoop.

"Well," said Bob to Bill, "this is work for them, but to us it is just play."

"Oh, Bob!" exclaimed Bill. "What you just said gives an idea for one of those word-changing puzzles. I'll solve it right now."

Taking his pencil and notebook from his pocket, Bill went to work and soon changed the word WORK into the word PLAY in six changes, changing a letter at a time and spelling a word with each change. Then he showed the result to Bob.

"I see," commented Bob, "that you have seven words in all, one for each day of the week."

How quickly can you fill the 28 squares with the correct letters that spell the seven words involved in the solution?

Spelling With Pictures

LE__	T___	____	__S_	L____
K__	B__	HA__	S____R_L	___
V___	____	__P_	____	___TO

TO solve this puzzle in pictorial spelling, write in each of the 15 panels the name of one of the 14 objects shown in the drawing. Some of the letters in the names are given to enable the puzzlist to select the proper panels. When the panels are filled with the correct words, the written-in letters will spell the words of a familiar saying.

(For Solution See Page 48)

The Rebus of a Name

INSTEAD of having her luggage marked with the two letters, E. E., which are her initials, this young lady chooses to present her name in the form of a rebus which is composed of the four letters, C, L, L and S.

Her name is spelled with a total of ten letters, so her idea of making four letters serve as well as two and a half times as many is quite a clever idea. When the four letters are arranged in their correct order and then spoken you will pronounce the name of the young lady.

A Problem of Ages

THE ages of Betty and her grandmother present an interesting puzzle problem. First of all, their ages are expressed by the same two digits, the numbers being the reverse of each other.

Grandmother is 54 years older than grand-daughter, which is 34 years less than their combined ages. How old are they?

(For Solution See Page 48)

A Charade in Deletion

PAMELA says it with poetry, since she would not dare to tell her Aunt Amelia directly what she (Pamela) would like. The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words. Starting with the largest of these, form the other missing anagram words by deleting one letter at a time.

"My Aunt Amelia, critical soul,
Nearsighted is, beyond a doubt.
Naught else within her vision comes
But things to raise a fuss about.
The **** trees on the distant hills,
The bizarre cloud-forms ** the sky
She cannot see, but how she does
Inspect the people passing by.
The girls, today, have ******her sadly,
With their light dress and manners free
And often has she ***** in vain
For the old days that used to be.
The lasses then were very modest
In crinoline down to the toes,
With silken shawl draped o'er the shoulder,
Held by a ***, or tied with bows.
With Aunt Amelia's type of girl
* do not wish to be acquainted.
The modern girl for all her faults
Is not as bad as she is *******."

(For Solution See Page 48)

Simultaneous Anagrams

THE decision of the Cre... Combine to allow the use of foreign and obsolete words in cross-word puzzles brought a storm of protest from puzzle-makers all over the country. Sally Solecism was selected by the Puzzlists' Union to picket the Amalgamated Anagram Factory with a large sign bearing the words:

"Amalgamated Anagrams are unfair to Perspiring Puzzle-makers."

In her haste, Sally picked up a set of anagrams instead and paraded these up and down before the factory to the great amusement of her erstwhile employers.

All the words in the square can be formed into other words by shifting about the letters they contain. But can you shift the letters about in such a manner that every time you form an anagram with one word you form one with another at the same time? The best way to accomplish this result is to cut the square into five vertical strips and shuffle these strips about to form three pairs of anagrams.

Conundrums

IN what way are an artist's model and a very difficult puzzle alike?

* * *

2. Why is it not complimentary to call a cheerful person a sunbeam?

* * *

3. Why does everyone become very sleepy in an auctioneer's salesroom?

* * *

4. When does a sailor become much smaller than the tiniest of midgets?

* * *

5. In what way are a man suffering with rheumatism and a butcher who does not give full weight alike?

* * *

6. Why is a girl who works in a glass eye factory a very great flirt?

(For Solution See Page 48.)

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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TRIENNIAL FARCE

(Continued From Page 43)

ed to this demand together with the one for Indianisation and any effort to compromise or minimise these petty requests will make it the laughing-stock of the world.

India does not and will not care for International relations under the present conditions and, therefore, the National Scout Movement will march forward, caring a rap for relations with the International Bureau. To achieve unity with the Scout world in India, the Triennial Conference will have to descend from the high pedestal to talk with the real representatives of the Indian Scout Movement. And to do this they will have to meet on different terms

The Seva Samiti has patriotically sounded the clarion call of duty and behind the clouds of the Triennial Conference draws the bright sun of Indian unity. Every Indian Scout must have looked forward with enthusiasm for the Conference that will be held during the last week of November where the Seva Samiti will meet to don the armour of New India and march shoulder to shoulder with the newly established National Scout Association to Indianise the Scout Movement in letter and spirit. The call of duty must find an echo in Madras and in every other Province which loves to lay the foundation of Indian unity The greater brotherhood of Indian Scout Movement must meet in the spirit of friendship, equality and reciprocity. The union of the Seva Samiti the I. N. S. A. and Madras will complete the great Indian triangle between Allahabad, Bombay and Madras to which will come all the Scout Associations of India. Madras cannot fail India at the critical juncture, and Dr. Arundale must be able to induce K. Sanjiva Kamath to realise the boon of the coming unity. If Madras does not come, it will be eventually welcome, but the march of Indianisation cannot be postponed indefinitely. If the Seva Samiti does not meet in full measure the call of Indianisation and Nationalisation the I. N. S. A. will march alone, undaunted, to summon the youth of India under its banner, and before it shines the star of Progress and Success. The I.N.S.A. however does not desire to march alone. Conscious of its strength, it desires to add to its strength the love and strength of those who have served the interests of the Scout Movement before. The I. N. S. A. looks with respect and affection upon the Seva Samiti and the Madras Association—once alive with the spirit of Dr. Annie Besant—and nothing will be more welcome to it than to have the privilege to work with their brave comrades like K. Sanjiva Kamath, Pandit Kunzru, Dr. Arundale and Pandit Bajpai. May the flower of Indian unity blossom in full measure at the National Conference to be held under the auspices of the Seva Samiti at the end of November. The doors of this Conference will not be shut to the representatives of the Triennial Conference if the Viceroy and Chief Scout of India truly desires the nationalisation of the Indian Movement.

Back To India

Mr. C. H. Tyrell is back from England before the Triennial Conference. Mr. Tyrell appears to be more or less in chastened mood judging from some of his latest writings, but I wonder if he expected to face that disillusionment which he is now bound to meet in India. Suddenly since his departure from Indian shores, things have moved like an earthquake. He will take some time to read the sheaves of resignations, but shrewd as he has always been, he will not fail to find the writing on the wall. His absence had created a great void in the ranks of the Bombay Association and during many long nights Mr. Godrej must have prayed for his return And perhaps Mr. Tyrell with his experience could have saved Mr. Godrej from a series of blunders. If Mr. Tyrell has the genuine interest of the Scout Movement at heart, let him not aspire to things which will create a storm of indignation against the Provincial Association and those who appoint him to any position of authority. I am sure Mr. Tyrell will not fail to appreciate this desire of Indian Scouts to manage their own affairs Mr. Tyrell may be personally sincere about helping Indian boys, but the present situation in India demands that Indian leadership should not go to foreigners who cannot realise the spirit of New India, and even Scoutmasters in the B. P. Movement are in no mood to tolerate the presence of foreign elements. Mr Tyrell can, however, render yeoman service to this city if he can help the cause of unity, as was done by Capt. Bernard in Madras The complete and radical Nationlisation and not mere Indianisation of the Movement is necessary in the immediate present, as also the creation of a single National Scout Association in India Is Mr. Tyrell prepared to answer this call of unity and patriotism, even if it may require a good deal of self effacement?

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"What do you mean by the good old days?" asked the man inclined to argue.

"The days I'm talking about are the time when we gave the chickens the stuff we make into salad now," responded the talker.

* * *

Mr. Henpeck: "Doctor, my wife's dislocated her jaw. If you're passing out our way sometime next week or the week after, you might drop in an see her."

* * *

"You understand, cook, that you forfeit your wages if you leave without notice."

"Oh, that's all right, ma'am. Keep them and buy yourself a tin-opener."

* * *

"The other day my wife gave me a sermon about coming in late, and it's kept me awake the last two nights."

"Because it was so impressive?"

"No, because she hasn't finished it yet!"

Two students were just going into the classroom for examination in English literature.

"Great Scott," said one, "I forget who wrote 'Ivanhoe'!"

"That's easy," replied the other. I'll tell you that if you'll tell me who the dickens wrote 'A Tale of Two Cities'."

* * *

A Scottish minister had three bottles of champagne as a birthday gift, and handed them to his housekeeper for safekeeping. A short time afterwards he was entertaining friends and asked the housekeeper to bring up a bottle of champagne.

"Champagne, sir?" she queried.

"Yes," he replied. "Don't you remember the three bottles I gave you weeks ago?"

"Wis yon champagne? Mercy me, sir I thocht it was sma' beer, and had it wi' my parritch, and I aye windered hoo I wis aye sae cheery in the mornin's."

* * *

M'Haggis—"That new florist certainly believes in the slogan, 'Say it with flowers'."

M'Taggart—"Why?"

M'Haggis—"Well, he sent me a bunch of forget-me-not with my bill last week."

Two Scots were having a drink in a bar. Said one seriously: "What's yer great ambition Jock? Is there any one thing in the world you'd like better than another?" "No," said Jock, hopefully, "another would just suit me fine."

* * *

A clergyman who was passing a railway goods yard was shocked to hear a string of abuse coming from the other side of a cattle-truck.

On investigating he saw two porters endeavouring to force a mule inside the truck. The mule, however, was determined not to enter without a struggle.

"Ah, my good fellows," said the clergyman, relenting, "I see you are having a hard task. Can I be of any assistance?"

"Ah," said one of the porters, wiping his perspiring brow. "Being a parson, p'raps you can tell us 'ow Noah managed to get two of these brutes into the Ark?"

* * *

"I'm glad it's good form not to wear a watch with a dress suit."

"Why?"

"Because I never have my watch and my dress suit at the same time."

Man, to chemist: "Could you make this hair blonde and put it on my shoulder? I'm trying to make my girl jealous!"

* * *

"Do you ever hear any more about the money you lent to the people next door?"

"I should say so. They bought a radio with it."

* * *

School Teacher: "How many days are there in a year?"

Boy: "Seven."

Teachers "I said a year, not a week. Try again."

Boy: "Seven, sir. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday—I've never heard of any others!"

* * *

Mother and daughter were having a chat about life and what the future held.

"There's one thing I want to know, mummy," said the little girl, "When I grow up will my husband be like daddy?"

The mother agreed that he would.

"Oh, he will, will he," went on the precocious miss. "And if I don't marry, shall I grow up to be like aunty?"

"Yes, dear, you will."

"Then, mummy," said the child, "I'm in an awful mess."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

WORD FISHING: The words on the fish-line are: Boat, Beat, Heat, Head, Heed, Seed, Shed, SHAD, Shod, Shot, Soot, Sort, Sore, SOLE, POLE, Poke, PIKE, Hike, HAKE, Make, Mace, DACE, Dare, Care, CARP, Harp, Hark, Bark, Bask, BASS, Lass, Loss, Lose, Lone, Line, LING.

MAXIM IN MAZE: Start with the second letter A in the eighth horizontal row and trace out the following saying: Any fool can ask questions which no wise man can answer.

WORD SQUARE: The names of the pictured objects are: Top row—Cat, Ax, Rhombus, Arrow, Toadstool. Second row—Anchor, Dollar, Owl, Rabbit, Elbow. Third row—Radish, Oar, Bugle, Iron, Nozzle. Fourth row—Apple, Razor, Indian, Scimitar, Eye. Fifth row—Triangle, Ear, Nut, Elephant, Target. The words that form the word square are: Carat, Adore, Robin, Arise, Tenet.

CHARADE: The missing words are: Deliver, Reviled.

REBUSES: The two rebuses represent the names Black Sea and Cuba.

FREAK ARITHMETIC: The two numbers, 14 and 5, are written in Roman numerals, XIV and V. Subtracting 5 (V) leaves XI, which is eleven.

DOG PUZZLE: First vertical row—TERRIER, Garter, BEAGLE, Breath, SPANIEL. Middle vertical row—Reaped, Desire, Belies, Better, Tocsin. Third vertical row—POODLE, Select, SETTER, Falter, COLLIE.

CONUNDRUMS: 1. A circular letter. 2. A violinist. 3. To-morrow. 4. Because it is son (Sun) day. 5. Both are fir (fur) bearing.

MATHEMATICAL SPELLING: The word is SWIMS, which when printed in capital letters reads the same both right side up and upside down.

MOTOR CAR NUMBERS: The three numbers that answer the conditions of the puzzle are: 27, 594 and 16308.

NUMBER SQUARE: The four numbers are: 220, 240, 260 and 280 and are filled in the four horizontal rows of squares as follows: First row—280, 260, 220, 240. Second row—240, 220, 260, 280. Third row—260, 280, 240, 220. Fourth row—220, 240, 280, 260.

PUZZLE PROBLEM: The answer is seventeen ounces or one pound and one ounce.

Our Humorist At Large

Rejected suitor: "It's come as an awful blow to me lass. I've spent over a shilling on train fares on you."

Sweet young thing: "And weren't you afraid when you saw the lion?"

Big game hunter: "Not so afraid as when it saw me."

Lady of the house: "But aren't you the man I saw in prison last week?"

Ex-Prisoner: "Yes, mum, I'm returning the call."

"What do you use to clean carpets?"

"I have tried everything, but I still find my husband best."

Bride: "As I've made a meal for four darling, it won't matter so much if there's only half of it fit to eat."

"I'... neighbours are well-to-do—her husband mows the lawn in a stiff collar an' tie."

IN THE CLOUDLAND

Photo by Jivanlal M. Khandwala.

A cloud rush snapped from a morning train.—R. V. Pandya.

IS IT PROPAGANDA? Zoltan Korda is producing "The Drums" at Denham for London Film Productions. It is a story of the Indian N. W. Frontier, and Sabu (the Elephant Boy) takes one of the principal roles. Hundreds of Indians living in England have been engaged to take part. Picture shows improvised tribesmen waving their swords and rifles in a crowd scene.

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